Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NO SECOND TERM FOR HIM

MR. BRYAN ONLY WANTS THE "CROWN" FOUR YEARS.

Afraid He Might Be Tempted to Use the Enormous Patronage of the Presidential Office to Further His Personal Ambition, So He Says in His Letter of Acceptance—Civil Service Reform Condemned and the Tariff Slighted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. Bryan today made public the following letter accepting the Democratic nomination:

The Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic Party, and in so doing, desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power invested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the Nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance my personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention, and unqualifiedly indorse every plank thereon.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the Government. Because all men are created equal, it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of our Government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the Government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development, and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the Government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth; neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed; recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood, and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Internal Affairs of State.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declarations.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed, and ever will exist, as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquillity, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a Government like ours, law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Democratic Party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to protect and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the Republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of National strength with the idea of local self-government, and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible States." Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and National safety as well as domestic security is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State, except upon application of the Legislature of the State, or upon the application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Financial Questions Discussed.

Since Governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people, and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising

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A NATIONAL BANK CLOSES.

The Union of New-Orleans Forced to Suspend Business.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—The Union National Bank, which was founded in 1839 and one of the oldest banks in the city, closed its doors to-day. It had always been a prosperous and paying institution until some time ago it became known in business circles that it was not thoroughly sound. This shakiness dates back to the big failure of V. & N. Meyer, cotton factors and general merchants. The bank was badly crippled by their failure and has never recovered.

Its depositors were principally cotton men, insurance and other corporations. It was almost strictly a commercial paper handler, and made demand loans on ordinary unsecured paper to the last. This money generally went to the country to buy cotton. Since the failure of the American National, the distrust caused by that event has accentuated matters for the Union, and the Associated Banks of the Clearing House decided to lend assistance, and especially because of the excitement and flurry that then existed. This gave the depositors generally a chance to protect themselves. A quiet run has been made by drawing checks through other banks, and these went through the Clearing House. The suspension was inevitable and was foreseen by the other banks ten days ago.

The report telegraphed from Washington about a defalcation in connection with the failure cannot be substantiated. A representative of The United Associated Presses sent a note to President Chaleron, informing him of the report and asking that it be affirmed or denied. The note was turned over to Bank Examiner Johnson, and that gentleman informed the reporter he had nothing to say, as he was only temporarily in charge of the bank.

"Is that the only answer you can give?" he was asked.

"That's all I can say," said Mr. Johnson.

From a gentleman who is close to the affairs of the bank it is learned that, while the individual deposit book of the bank showed that there was so much money in hand, the general ledger shows that there was eight times as much.

The Vice President of the Clearing House Association, Mr. E. Toby of the Canal Bank, says he has heard nothing of the reported defalcation. The effect of the failure on general business is rather depressing, and other failures may follow shortly.

SPORTSMEN ROBBED OF GAME.

Thousands of Choice Fowl Poisoned by Club Servants.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Two colored men have been arrested and lodged in the Towson Jail, charged with poisoning 3,000 English pheasants and 300 domestic fowls, including ducks, geese, chickens, and turkeys, the property of the Bowley's Quarter Ducking Club, at Bengies, Md. The monetary loss is placed at $5,000.

The members of the club, who are among the leading business men of Philadelphia, have been mystified for two months by the epidemic among their game, and finally put experts at work to discover the cause. Several of the dead birds were sent to Prof. P. B. Wilson, chemist, of this city, and Prof. Wormley of Philadelphia, who, after examination, reported that they had died from the effect of arsenical poisoning.

The matter came to the notice of Dr. George W. Massamore, Assistant State Game Warden and Secretary of the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, who began a rigid investigation. Yesterday J. F. Butler and Robert Smith, both colored, were arrested, charged with having poisoned the fowls and birds by feeding them with wheat saturated with arsenic. Robert Taylor was arrested and held as a witness. The colored men were committed to jail to await the action of the jury. Butler was employed by the club. No motive has been ascribed to the wholesale destruction.

The Bowley's Quarter Club has had extraordinary success in raising English pheasants, and at least 2,500 were reared this season. The club, though composed of Philadelphians, had agreed to let their place as a hatching farm for the State of Maryland.

The club stocked the place with old, or parent, birds, which are worth about $4 each. The penalty for the poisoning is from two to twenty years' imprisonment.

SECRETARY LAMONT IS LOYAL.

He Is a True Democrat and Supports Palmer and Buckner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary through his first Administration, and his firm and close friend and confidant at all times, has left no doubt as to how he stands in regard to the third ticket nominated at Indianapolis. He to-day addressed to Chairman Bynum the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Hon. William D. Bynum, Chairman, &c.:

I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation of your committee to be present at the notification to Senator John M. Palmer and Gov. Simon B. Buckner of their nomination by the National Democratic Party for President and Vice President of the United States.

The outcome of the Indianapolis Convention in candidates and platform is inspiring to every Democrat who refuses to abandon the principles established by the fathers and steadfastly maintained with pride and honor, and who declines to adopt the new and strange creed proclaimed in a moment of delirium at Chicago, and promptly recognized and ratified as its own by the Populist Party at St. Louis.

I prefer to keep the old faith and remain a Democrat, and shall accordingly cast my vote for Palmer and Buckner.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

LI HUNG CHANG AT WINNIPEG.

Received the Manitoba Government Officials in His Car.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 9.—Li Hung Chang and party reached Winnipeg at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon by Canadian Pacific special, and remained for about two hours. The Earl did not leave his car, but received during his stay a representative of the Manitoba Government.

United States Consul Duffie and German Consul Hespler were also received by his Excellency, who expressed satisfaction with his trip through Canada thus far. Li Hung Chang will probably spend a day at Banff, en route west, reaching Vancouver on Sunday night, where he sails the following day for China.

Ex-Senator Washburn of Minneapolis joined the party here in his private car.

FOUGHT BUT LOST $5,000

HENRY HILDEBRAND ROBBED IN THE HALLWAY OF HIS HOME.

Ringler Brewery Money and Checks Which He Had in Cigar Boxes Taken from Him—One Robber Escaped, the Other Caught as Hildebrand Was Giving Up a Desperate Struggle—Plucky Messenger Not Frightened by a Revolver.

Henry Hildebrand, nineteen years old, who is employed as confidential messenger by George Ringler & Co., brewers, was attacked by two men shortly after noon yesterday and was robbed of $1,989 in cash and $3,000 in checks. One of the robbers is in custody, but the other escaped.

Hildebrand, whose principal duty it is to deposit the money of the firm, received the money and checks to deposit in the Germania Bank, in the Bowery. The money and checks were placed in two cigar boxes, and these were wrapped in stout manila paper and carefully bound with strong twine.

It was Hildebrand's custom to go home to his dinner daily before going to the bank, so, as usual, he walked from the brewery to his house, 1,912 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets. The house is a five-story building, and he lives on the top floor. Reaching the house about 12:10 o'clock P. M., Hildebrand opened the front door with his latchkey and started up stairs.

He had gone but half way up the first flight when he met two men coming down. He did not notice them particularly in the semi-darkness of the hall, but he moved close to the wall to let them pass.

As he did so one of the men suddenly pointed a revolver at him, holding the weapon close to his face, while the other seized the package containing the money and ran down stairs into the street, banging the door behind him.

The man with the revolver held it close to Hildebrand's face until the door closed behind the fugitive, and then he struck Hildebrand on the side of the head with the pistol and kicked him in the abdomen.

Hildebrand fell backward, and the man started down stairs, but Hildebrand, who is a sturdy young man and is possessed of a great deal of courage, tottered after him and, although weak and dazed, seized him before he reached the foot of the stairs. Then ensued a hand-to-hand conflict. The robber tried to bring the pistol to bear upon Hildebrand, and the latter avoided the muzzle of the weapon as best he could and struck at the man with one hand while holding to his coat collar with the other.

The two struggled to the front door, which the robber threw open, Hildebrand shouting for help all the time. As the two passed through the doorway to the sidewalk the robber made desperate efforts to escape from Hildebrand's grasp, but without avail, and then began to beat him over the head with the revolver, Hildebrand warding off the blows with one hand while he held on to his assailant with the other.

The unequal struggle would soon have ended if help had not been at hand. Policeman Owen Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was standing at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue, when he saw the two men emerge from the doorway and heard Hildebrand's shouts for help. Sullivan arrived at the scene just as the robber had administered a blow to Hildebrand that made him reel.

The robber saw the policeman when he was but a few feet away, and pointed his pistol as if to shoot, but Sullivan was upon him in an instant, tripping him, and at the same time snatching the revolver from his hand. The man fell prostrate and stunned, and before he fully recovered his senses he was handcuffed and powerless.

In the meantime the man who had taken the bundle from Hildebrand had escaped. He was seen to run down Third Avenue to One Hundred and Fifth Street, and through that street westward, but after that all trace of him was lost.

The prisoner was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, where he described himself as James Dalton, twenty-three years old, an iron worker, and a resident of Buffalo. He would not give any further account of himself, and refused to give any information in regard to his confederates.

After Dalton was placed in a cell, a report of the case was made to Police Headquarters, and a number of the oldest detectives went to the station and looked him over, but none of them knew him. He is believed to be a novice in the business, and his confederate is believed to be an experienced thief and highwayman.

The Messenger Not Much Hurt.

Hildebrand, who is praised for his bravery in facing almost certain death in defense of his employers' property, sustained but slight injury, strange to say, when it is considered that he had engaged in such a hand-to-hand conflict. He has many bruises about the head and body, but none of them is serious.

The stolen money consisted of $1,880 in bills, $25 in gold coin, and $104 in silver coin. The denominations are small, and the robber will be able to spend the money with impunity.

Hildebrand's employers say that the robbers must have been acquainted with the business methods of the brewery and with Hildebrand's daily movements, hence it is believed that they were prompted by some one who at one time worked in the brewery office.

Dalton was taken before Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Court, yesterday afternoon and was remanded until to-day to give time for further investigation.

The police have a theory in the case that they will not divulge, excepting to say that they think they have a clue to the man who stole the package and also to others who are believed to have been concerned in the robbery.

The President at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 9.—A fierce storm of wind and rain has been raging here all day, and the President remained at Gray Gables with his family and guests. As to the report that he contemplates removing Auditor Baldwin and Deputy Commissioner Bell because they favor free silver the President has nothing to say.

The Czar in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here to-day.

ACCUSES HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Thomas F. Winter Rejects $2,500 in Forged Notes.

Roland L. Smith of 544 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday in Greenport, L. I., for forgery and was taken to Brooklyn, where in the afternoon he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, before Justice Goetting, who held him for trial.

The complainant against Smith was his father-in-law, Thomas F. Winter of Henderson & Winter, jewelers, 15 Maiden Lane. He accuses Mr. Smith of forging his indorsement to three notes aggregating $2,500.

Smith recently bought a grocery store at Willoughby and Marcy Avenues from Valentine Smith for $5,000, of which his brother-in-law, Thomas F. Winter, Jr., advanced him $2,500. For the balance Roland Smith gave notes payable at the Bedford Bank, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, and which bore the supposed indorsement of Thomas F. Winter, Sr., but when Valentine Smith, who held them, presented them at the bank for payment they were protested.

Mr. Smith demanded an explanation from Mr. Winter, who declared the indorsements forgeries.

Roland Smith, learning that his action was discovered, fled. When arrested he admitted his guilt. He is twenty-five years old.

GOLD COMES, SILVER GOES.

Yellow Metal on the Servia, White for Augusta Victoria.

There were but two deposits of imported gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and they aggregated $600,000. Speyer & Co. turned in $500,000, which was brought to them on the steamship Servia, and the other $100,000 was deposited by the Bank of Montreal.

The steamship Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, via Southampton, brought 105 boxes of gold coin valued at £798,400, shipped from Southampton, and thirteen packages from Havre, valued at 1,300,000f.

The movement of currency southward continues to increase. More than $1,000,000 in bills of small denominations was sent out yesterday by the Sub-Treasury and the down-town banks. The shipments from the Sub-Treasury alone amounted to $550,000, of which a little more than $400,000 was sent on New-Orleans transfers. Unusually large amounts of small bills were also sent out by the Chase and the Fourth National Banks.

The steamship Augusta Victoria, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 142,000 ounces of silver shipped by the following firms: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 92,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay, 25,000 ounces, and Handy & Harman, 25,000 ounces.

JEWEL-LADEN THIEF CAUGHT.

Property Worth $700 Identified by Two Women.

Mrs. Sophia Stitzer, when she returned to her flat, at 101 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday, found that the door had been forced. As she pushed it back a man sprang past her and ran down stairs. She followed him, and a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station caught the man. At the station house the man said he was Frank Coleman, forty years old, and lived at a Bowery lodging house. When searched, about $700 worth of watches, jewelry, and diamonds was found on him.

Mrs. Stitzer identified a portion of it as having been stolen from her, and Capt. Grant sent his precinct detectives to find an owner for the other property. They found that the flat of Milton Pemberton of 101 East Seventy-eighth Street had been forced and robbed like that of Mrs. Stitzer.

Mrs. Pemberton identified her property at the station, and both she and Mrs. Stitzer will appear against Coleman in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

POLICEMAN PREVENTS PANIC.

Crowd in a Synagogue Excited by a Child's Fall.

A policeman of the City Hall Station prevented a panic at a Jewish New Year's service yesterday morning in Pollack Hall, 176 Allen Street. About 600 persons were crowded into the hall, when they became frightened and made a rush for the narrow stairway leading to the street.

In the hallway adjoining the assembly room some children were playing. Sallie Rudolph, who was seated on a windowsill, fell to the floor. Her small brother called out: "Sallie has fallen out of the window." The other children joined in the cry. The members of the congregation nearest the door heard this and some of them made a rush for the stairs. Several women in the congregation screamed and one of them, in her excitement, cried: "Fire!"

Some of those in the hall ran to the fire escapes, and the others to the narrow stairway. Just then Policeman Gick rushed up the stairs and managed to hold the frantic crowd back while he assured them there was no fire or need for alarm. Finally the excitement died out and disaster was narrowly averted.

St. Louis Beats Her Record.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived at Southampton yesterday, having made a passage of 6 days 12 hours and 30 minutes, or about 1 hour better than her best previous easterly record. The easterly record to Southampton is still held by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which did the passage in 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes in September, 1893. The easterly record of the St. Paul, which holds the westerly record of 6 days 31 minutes, is 6 days 14 hours and 25 minutes.

F. Brockholst Cutting Very Low.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—At a late hour this evening the condition of F. Brockholst Cutting is unchanged from that of the morning. He is very low and regarded by the attending physicians as at death's door. Dr. Kenefick, who has been with the patient now steadily since Monday, is still at his bedside, and will remain there until there is a change in Mr. Cutting's condition one way or another. Callers at the cottage this evening were told by the doorman that Mr. Cutting was about the same, and that he was very low. He had had no sinking spell, though, since last evening, which gives a little hope to his family.

The Australian Ambassador Coming.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Dr. Hengelmuller de Hengervar, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, who has been absent from his post on leave for some time, sailed from Liverpool for New-York to-day on board the steamer Majestic.

SAILORS' LIVES IN PERIL

WORST GALE OF THE SEASON ALONG NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

Several Vessels Driven Out to Sea, While Others Go on the Rocks—Narrow Escape of the Crew of the Schooner Helen F. Whitten—Obliged to Use Two Anchors to Prevent Dragging Ashore—Wind Attains Velocity of 72 Miles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Working up against a fearful off-shore breeze, a terrific sea has developed to-night. This morning the fishing schooners anchored off Seaconnet tugged hard at their cables, and at least two of them parted their ground tackle and were blown to sea.

Capt. John Marshall of the schooner Helen F. Whitten of Gloucester did not like the looks of things and got under way for this port. While trying to beat in he lost his headsails, and soon found himself in a pocket just inside Castle Hill this noon. He let go both anchors, which held for a while.

A tug came out, but failed to pick up the boats sent out from the schooner with a hawser. She dragged, struck the rocks, and soon made water, and the life-saving crew sent a lifeline on board. Just off the stern of the schooner there were four fathoms of water, but the seas beat her in against the cliff-like shore, and, after sending their effects ashore, the men were taken off in the breeches buoy. There were sixteen of them.

One of the seine boats was dashed to pieces on the rocks. The vessel then swung around, and, though partially sheltered from the storm, rolled heavily between two rocks, and bids fair to be chewed to pieces. The life crew, as well as that of the vessel, could do nothing while the storm lasted, and as it has increased to-night, with the rising of the tide, all went to the life station, three miles away.

The vessel is owned by L. B. Haskell of Gloucester and the Captain. She is of 127 tons and about six years old. She is loaded with mackerel and is insured.

There is a big fleet of fishermen in the harbor, and they have dragged considerably. If the wind continues to increase some must go on the flats. Steamboat service is at a standstill since noon, and boats cannot reach the United States steamship Massachusetts in the outer harbor.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 9.—A fierce northeast wind that began here this afternoon developed into a gale toward evening. The tug Colonel John Gaynor, with two stone-laden barges, bound for Sachem's Head, Point Judith, made this harbor about 5 o'clock. Before it got in a fierce sea broke one barge adrift. The Gaynor anchored her tow and put back to recover the lost barge, which she overtook off Eastern Point.

The steamer Long Island did not attempt to cross the Sound because of the gale.

The sloop Alfaretta dragged her anchor and was going close to shore, when the tug Scott put out after her and towed her into the upper harbor.

The engine of the Thames River Bridge became disabled, and the draw could not be swung safely, so the steamer Elk could not make her passage to Norwich on her return from Watch Hill.

There is a large fleet of vessels below. Each has two anchors out to prevent dragging ashore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—The northeast gale at Block Island reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour to-night and is reported as constantly increasing. At Narragansett Pier several stores on Beach Road were wrecked by the heavy seas, and the spray from the breakers went over the five-story Rockingham Hotel. The water dashed over the sea walls and curled up into the air fifty feet.

An unknown schooner was wrecked off Point Judith toward nightfall, and the crew of nine were taken off by a passing vessel. The schooner was caught in the breakers and soon began to go to pieces. A fishing schooner is also reported ashore near South Ferry, north of the pier. The gale is the severest of the year on the coast.

RAN WILDLY, DRESS AFLAME.

Girl Had to be Knocked Down and Rolled in Blankets.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Florence Cave, a domestic employed in the family of George J. Springstreet, living on the Boston Road, raked down the kitchen fire in order to freshen it. Coals dropped out and rolled under her dress as she stooped before the fire. When she arose to a standing position the apron she wore and the front of her dress burst into flame.

The girl ran from the house into the yard, where Mrs. Springstreet was. Mrs. Springstreet was about to enter the house, and the girl on her way out ran into her mistress's arms. The fire was communicated to Mrs. Springstreet's dress, but she managed to extinguish the flames, and, calling for help, ran after the girl, who was running about the grounds. It was with difficulty she was caught, as, when any one approached her, she darted away, screaming.

She was finally knocked down and rolled in blankets and a rug and the fire put out. She was then taken to the hospital. She is badly burned about the lower limbs and body and her face is scorched. She will probably not recover.

LEFT THE MINISTER PENNILESS

Induced to Put His Savings in a Western Institution.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Sidney Wilder, an ex-Baptist minister of Newark, N. Y., a few years ago was induced to put his savings into sixty shares of stock of the National Bank of Del Norte, Col. The bank went into the hands of a receiver three years ago with heavy liabilities and but little assets.

By order of the Controller of Colorado, the stockholders of the bank were assessed for the face value of their stock, and the minister was called upon for $6,000 more. Mr. Wilder claimed he had been defrauded.

A few months since the receiver brought suit. Justice Davy held that the defense could not enter into proof that the bank had been organized for fraudulent purposes, and a verdict for the plaintiff was awarded. To-day a motion for a new trial was also denied, and the assessment leaves the minister penniless.

DILLER WOULD FIGHT A DUEL.

The Major Desires to Cross Blades with Mr. Marschall.

Major Anthony S. Diller of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, a lawyer, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, and a veteran of the Confederate Army, was in the First Precinct Police Court of Jersey City yesterday on the charge of assaulting Ernest A. Marschall, a young lawyer, who has a desk in the office of ex-Judge William P. Hoffman.

Major Diller said that he had struck Marschall because the young man insisted on talking with him at the bar of Taylor's Hotel. Mr. Marschall's account is that he was having a drink at the bar with George F. Alexander, a lawyer of this city, and that Major Diller, who stood near them, began making insulting remarks about Marschall.

The Major is tall and stout. Marschall and Alexander are short and light in weight. They went out to the sidewalk, Mr. Marschall says, and Major Diller followed and struck at Alexander, who dodged the blow. Diller then struck Marschall over the right eye and knocked him down. Patrolman Murphy interfered, but Marschall did not care to make a charge, and took Diller into the hotel. Marschall then went out, and Diller followed, striking Marschall with his cane, smashing his hat and stunning him.

The patrolman then arrested Major Diller and took him to the police station. In court Lawyer Alexander Simpson appeared for Mr. Marschall, and asked for an adjournment, telling his client that Major Diller might apologize. Hearing this, Major Diller said:

"I would like to cross swords with him right in this courtroom, or anywhere else."

The hearing was postponed for a week.

JUDGE IN HIS ENEMY'S CASE.

Justice Goetting Sends a Man Who Threatened Him to Prison.

Hartman Wenzel, sixty years old, of 238 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, called at Justice Goetting's house, 688 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, late Tuesday afternoon and knocked at the rear door. Justice Goetting's son opened it.

"I want to see Justice Goetting," said Wenzel.

"I came here to kill him. He has wronged me, and had better prepare for death."

Young Goetting closed the door and ran out the front way for a policeman, who arrested Wenzel. The prisoner was searched at the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, but no weapon was found in his possession.

Wenzel told Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court that he called upon him thinking he might obtain employment. Justice Goetting did not think him a safe person to be at large, and sent him to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months. Justice Goetting said Wenzel had been before him several times for intoxication, and seemed to think he had wronged him because he sent him to jail. On one occasion, he said, Wenzel escaped from the Inebriates' Home.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with variable winds.

The West India storm, which appeared off the southeast coast of Massachusetts yesterday morning, had advanced slowly northward last night, a pressure of 29.60 inches being reported from Block Island and a wind velocity of 76 miles an hour. A trough of low pressure extended from Texas to Lake Superior. A ridge of high pressure extended from the Middle Gulf to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The high area in the northwest had moved south to Wyoming. Rain had fallen on the New-England coast, the upper lake region, and Missouri Valley.

This storm will continue to advance northward, giving hurricane winds, very dangerous for shipping, along the New-England coast. Hurricane signals were displayed last night on the Atlantic coast, from Portland to Montauk Point; storm signals at Eastport and from New-Haven to Atlantic City, and at Duluth.

The temperature was lower in the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region; it had risen in the lake region and remained stationary elsewhere.

Fair weather will prevail to-day in the Atlantic States, except that there will be rain on the New-England coast and in Maine and Southern Florida. The temperature will fall decidedly in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Missouri Valley, and in the Red River of the South Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	61	64
6 A. M.	68	59	62
9 A. M.	72	64	64
12 M.	77	68	70
3 P. M.	84	72	74
6 P. M.	81	72	72
9 P. M.	74	71	72
12 P. M.	69	69	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68.62
Weather Bureau	65.00
Corresponding date 1895	72.00
Corresponding date last twenty years	69.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 3.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—W. C. Kelly, sporting editor of The Cleveland World, was arrested last evening, charged with manslaughter. Kelly, it is alleged, got into a drunken row with Frank Nachutny and others and struck Nachutny over the head several times with a billy. This occurred early yesterday morning. Kelly says he remembers nothing about the affair. Nachutny died last night.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—County Treasurer Bisser, who is just retiring from office, is about $5,000 short. The fact became publicly known today, and it created no little sensation. The Treasurer claims that a package containing $5,000 was stolen from his office one day last week. He says that the parcel was left carelessly on his table while he went down town on a business errand.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—The second day of the State Fair opened with a windstorm that wrecked the big tent under which was the machinery exhibit. A force of men was busy the greater portion of the forenoon in making repairs. The fair officials say that yesterday's attendance compared quite favorably with that of previous opening days.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Frank Wray, confidential man of Lamson Brothers, Board of Trade operators and a prominent trader in the wheat pit, was found dead in bed at his home, in Austin, this morning. The room was full of gas, but whether the death was accidental or suicidal is not known.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 9.—To-day the body of R. R. Taylor, a wealthy attorney of Bloomfield, was found dead in his buggy near Clay City. A bullet hole was discovered in his head, and his hands were bound behind him. The deed is thought to be the work of highwaymen.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 9.—Daniel Kane, an old and trusted watchman at the Oxford Railroad tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was run over and instantly killed late last night while on duty. He leaves a wife and a number of children.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—By the falling of a mass of stone in the cement quarry of Connelly & Shafer, near Creek Locks, this morning, about 8 o'clock, three of the workmen were injured, one perhaps fatally.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Under the provisions of the Raines excise law the town of Walton, Delaware County, yesterday voted by 38 majority against granting licenses.

GARRET A. HOBART ACCEPTS

HIS LETTER A CONVINCING ARGUMENT FOR SOUND MONEY.

Laboring Men Would Be the Greatest Sufferers if the Currency Becomes Depreciated—Enormous Losses to Those Who Have Investments in Banks, Insurance Companies, and Building and Loan Companies—Tariff Should Be Revised.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Garret A. Hobart made public his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice President to-day. It follows:

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the Vice Presidency tendered me by the National Republican Convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage, I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican Party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver, or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristics. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of one hundred cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

Gold the Necessary Standard.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver, especially, has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican Party in its platform affirms this value in silver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this, it will not antagonize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations, we must cease juggling with this question, and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the Government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once, and authoritatively, that an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French napoleon, the British sovereign, or the German 20-mark piece.

Free Coinage Means Fiat Money.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is purposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver, for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the Government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically $2 of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For $100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corn—which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Dearth or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that, with the enormous premium offered for its mining, the cupidity of man would make an oversupply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would finally be a currency all and absolutely flat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half flat and one all flat. The latter is the cheaper, under the logic of "cheap money," would surely drive the other out.

Any attempt on the part of the Government to create by its fiat money of a fiotic

tious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the National character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations, with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than 80 per cent. of the commerce of the world is settled in gold, or on a gold basis.

Silver Will Still Decline.

Such free-coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn, or rye—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States Treasury, at a profit fixed by the Government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc, or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded.

In every aspect the proposed policy is partial and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine owner or dealer, that he takes his silver to the mint for coinage. The Government is always at the losing end. Stamp such fictitious value upon silver ore, and a dishonest and unjust discrimination will be made against every other form of industry. When silver bullion, worth a little more than 50 cents, is made into a legal-tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debt-paying power of 100 cents, it will clearly be done at the expense and injury of every class of the community.

Those who contend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver may believe in all honesty that while the present ratio of silver to gold is as 30 to 1, (not 16 to 1,) silver will rise above the existing market value. If it does so rise the effect will be to make the loss to all the people so much less, but such an opinion is but a hazardous conjecture at best, and is not justified by experience. Within the last twenty years this Government has bought about 460,000,000 of ounces of silver, from which it has coined approximately 430,000,000 of silver dollars and issued 130,000,000 of dollars in silver certificates, and the price of the metal has steadily declined from $1.15 per ounce to 68 cents per ounce. What will be the decline when the supply is augmented by the offerings of all the world? The loss upon these silver purchases to the people of this country has now been nearly $150,000,000.

The dollar of our fathers, about which so much is said, was an honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The fathers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only 53 cents stand of equal value with a gold one worth 100 cents. The experience of all nations proves that any depreciation, however slight, of another standard, from the parity with gold, has driven the more valuable one out of circulation, and such experience in a matter of this kind is worth much more than mere interested speculative opinion. The fact that few gold coins are seen in ordinary circulation for domestic uses is no proof at all that the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if there were no foundation. The great engineery that moves the ocean steamship is not always in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propelling force of the vessel, without which it would soon become a worthless derelict.

Laborers' Savings in Danger.

It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out.

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of thirty-three States and Territories of this Union the vast sum of $2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman, and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust.

There are, in this country, nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,800,000 and with assets amounting to more than $500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly $300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to accumulate enough to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over a million of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter of 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American homemakers. It would be an invasion of "the homes of the provident," and tend directly to "destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil." Every one of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country as an experiment or as a concession to selfishness or greed.

Enormous Losses by Free Silver.

The magnitude of the disaster which would overtake these and cognate interests becomes the more strikingly apparent when considered in the aggregate. Stated broadly, the savings banks, life insurance and assessment companies, and building loan associations of the country hold in trust $15,369,717,381. The debasement of the currency to a silver basis, as proposed by the Chicago platform, would wipe out at one blow approximately $7,963,501,856 of this aggregate. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the total value of the main cereal crops in this country in 1894 was $995,438,107. So that the total sum belonging to the people, and held in trust in these institutions, which would be obliterated by the triumph of free and unlimited silver coinage, would be seven and one-half times the total value of the annual cereal crop of the United States. The total value of the manufactured products of the country for the census year of 1890 was $9,372,537,283. The establishment of a silver basis of value, as now proposed, would entail a loss to these three interests alone equal to 85 per cent. of this enormous output of all the manufacturing industries of the Union, and would affect directly nearly one-third of its whole population.

One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endured in order to preserve this Nation from disintegration. In many cases, the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the National life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars, worth only 53 cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in National, State, and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, to holders of industrial insurance, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due, and to become due, for State, municipal, county, or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent, it would not only entail upon our fellow-countrymen a loss in money which has not been equaled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would, at the same time, bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which had the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition, and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act.

Country's Wealth Greatly Increased.

All these deposits and debts must, under the platform of the Republican Party, be met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows, and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made.

Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous mass to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than its increase in the per-capita holdings of its population. In the decade between 1880 and 1890, during which we had our existing gold standard, and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per-capita ownings of this country increased from $870 to $1,036. In those ten years the aggregate increase of the wealth of our country was $21,395,000,000, being 50 per cent. in excess of the increase for any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over two thousand millions of dollars a year. The framers of the Chicago platform, in the face of this fact, and of the enormous increase over Great Britain during this same gold-standard decade, of our country's foreign trade and its production of iron, coal, and other great symbols of National strength and progress, assert that our monetary standard is "not only un-American, but anti-American," and that it has brought us "into financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more reckless and indefensible.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of fiat currency, irredeemable, and, therefore, without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and National honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common schools of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are the voters of to-day and those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in this Republic, that it is neither wise, patriotic, nor safe to make political platforms the medium of assault upon property, the peace of society, and upon civilization itself.

A Revolutionary Propaganda.

Until these lessons have been learned by our children, and by those who have reached the voting age, it can only be surmised what enlightened statesmen and political economists will record, as to the action of a party convention which offers an inducement to National dishonesty by a premium of 47 cents for every 53 cents worth of silver that can be extracted from the bowels of the whole earth, with a cordial invitation to all to produce it at our mints and accept for it a full silver legal-tender dollar of 100 cents rated value, to be coined free of charge, and unlimited in quantity for private account.

But vastly more than a mere assertion of a purpose to reconstruct the National currency is suggested by the Chicago platform. It assumes, in fact, the form of a revolutionary propaganda. It embodies a menace of National disintegration and destruction. This spirit manifested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sanctity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the Nation by stripping the Government of the power to borrow money as the urgent exigencies of the Treasury may require, and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of financial and industrial stability.

Nor is this all. Not content with a proposition to thus debauch the currency and to unsettle all conditions of trade and commerce, the party responsible for this platform denies the competency of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens against internal disorder and violence.

It assails the judicial muniments reared by the Constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against every form of outrage and injustice.

In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens as to the duty of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law, and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, must unite in defense of the endangered interests of the Nation.

Revision of Tariff Necessary.

While the financial issue which has been thus considered and which has come, as the result of the agitation of recent years, to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the Government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. For the first two fiscal years of the so-called McKinley tariff the receipts from customs were $380,807,980. At this writing the Wilson Tariff act has been in force for nearly two full fiscal years, but the total receipts, actual and estimated, cannot exceed $312,441,947. A steady deficit, constantly depleting the resources of the Government and trenching even upon its gold reserve, has brought about public distrust and business disaster. It has, too, necessitated the sale of $262,000,000 of bonds, thereby increasing to that extent the National debt. It will be remembered that in no year of the more than a quarter of a century of continuous Republican administration succeeding the Civil War, when our industries were disintegrated and all the conditions of business were more or less disturbed, was the National debt increased by a single dollar; it was, on the contrary, steadily and rapidly diminished. In such a condition of affairs as this it is idle to argue against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. The Democratic Party declares for a remedy by direct taxation upon a selected class of citizens. It opposes any application of the protective principle.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power, it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the Government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the Government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available skill and industry.

The words of the Republican National platform on this subject are at once temperate and emphatic. It says of the policy of protection: "In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism." * * * "We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest."

Living Wages for Workingmen.

The Republican Party, in its first successful National contest, under Abraham Lincoln, declared in favor "of that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence." The principle thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us, it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be maintained in harmony with that of the civilized world, that our currency shall be sound and honest, we must also remember that unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages, it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which, with a sound monetary policy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be assured.

In 1892, when by universal consent we touched the high-water mark of our National prosperity, we were under the same financial system that we have to-day. Gold was then the sole standard, and silver and paper were freely used as the common currency. We had a tariff framed by Republican hands under the direction of the great statesman who now logically leads the contest for a restoration of the policy whose reversal brought paralysis to so many of our industries and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy of reciprocity, formulated by another illustrious statesman of the genuine American type. We may, if we choose to do so, return to the prosperous conditions which existed before the present Administration came into power.

My sincere conviction is that my countrymen will prove wise enough to understand the issues that confront them, and patriotic enough to apply safe and sure remedies for the evils that oppress us. They will not, I am sure, accept again at their face value the promises of a party which, under desperate and perverted leadership, has so recently dishonored its solemn pledges, which has repudiated the principles and policies which have given it a historic past, and the success of which, as now constituted, would endanger at home private security and the public safety, and disastrously affect abroad both our credit and good name. And foremost among those who will decline to follow where the new Democracy leads will be thousands of men, Democrats aforetime and Democrats to-day, who count country more than party, and are unwilling even by indirection to contribute to results so disastrous to our most sacred interests.

Other Important Questions.

The platform of the Republican National Convention states the party position concerning other questions than those herein referred to. These, while at the present time of subordinate importance, should not be overlooked. The Republican Party has always been the defender of the rights of American citizenship, as against all aggressions whatever, whether at home or abroad. It has, to the extent of its power, defended those rights and hedged them about with law. Regarding the ballot as the expression and embodiment of the sovereignty of the individual citizen, it has sought to safeguard it against assault and to preserve its purity and integrity. In our foreign relations it has labored to secure to every man entitled to the shelter of our flag the fullest exercise of his rights consistent with international obligation. If it should be restored to rulership, it would infuse needed vigor into our relations with powers which have manifested contempt and disregard, not only of American citizenship, but of humanity itself.

The Republican Party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry, of moral culture, and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our National territory should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the State lies in the multiplication of homes and in the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the truest embodiment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of security.

If elected to the position for which I have been nominated, it will be my earnest and constant endeavor, under Divine guidance, in the sphere of duty assigned to me, to serve the people loyally along the line of the principles and policies of the party which has honored me with its preference.

NEW-YORK VALUES INCREASED.

State Board of Equalization Revising the Assessments.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The State Board of Equalization met this afternoon to adopt the equalization table for 1896 prepared by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The members of the board present were Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Secretary of State Palmer, State Treasurer Colvin, State Engineer Adams, Attorney General Hancock, and the three Tax Commissioners, Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, Edward L. Adams of Elmira, and Rollin L. Jenkins of Port Henry, upon whom now devolve the duties of the former State Board of Assessors. State Controller Roberts and Secretary Fish were the only two members not present.

A delegation representing the Supervisors of Onondaga County appeared before the board and requested that the equalized value of real estate for that county for this year be reduced $11,500,000. They state that the increased equalized value this year in the State is $67,000,000, of which $51,000,000 is placed upon New-York and Kings County, and of the remaining $16,000,000 which is divided among the other sixty-eight counties of the State, $11,500,00 is saddled upon Onondaga, leaving but $4,500,000 increased equalized value to be apportioned among the other sixty-seven counties. They argued that to put three-fourths of the increased values above the Harlem River on Onondaga County was an unjust distribution of the values.

It was decided to take $7,000,000 off of Onondaga County's increased valuation and distribute the amount among the other counties of the State. This will result in adding $3,000,000 to the total equalized values in New-York and $1,000,000 in Brooklyn. Application for a reduction of the equalized values in Albany and Seneca Counties were not allowed.

The revised table of the equalized values of real estate will show the following figures: Total assessed value of real estate for 1895, $3,908,853,377; total assessed value of personal property, 1895, $541,621,122. Amount of assessed value of real estate taken from some counties and added to others by the equalization table of 1896, $145,339,831; equalized value of real estate, 1896, $3,908,853,377; total equalized value of real and personal property in the State, 1896, $4,388,712,903.

The total assessed value of personal property in the State by counties as will be shown by the equalization table to be adopted to-morrow is as follows:

Albany	$8,104,495	Oneida	$4,342,154
Allegany	1,512,591	Onondaga	6,536,335
Broome	2,724,165	Ontario	3,277,857
Cattaraugus	1,715,027	Orange	4,049,107
Cayuga	3,557,941	Orleans	1,498,390
Chautauqua	2,519,945	Oswego	1,431,407
Chemung	1,674,137	Otsego	1,894,932
Chenango	1,682,735	Putnam	822,370
Clinton	674,725	Queens	2,350,350
Columbia	2,989,001	Rensselaer	7,236,089
Cortland	993,210	Richmond	131,115
Delaware	1,270,100	Rockland	851,410
Dutchess	5,388,692	Saratoga	1,285,128
Erie	16,680,134	Schenectady	1,326,720
Essex	815,955	Schoharie	1,294,452
Franklin	933,169	Schuyler	580,393
Fulton	811,482	Seneca	1,896,378
Genesee	2,269,445	St. Lawrence	2,965,196
Greene	1,377,405	Steuben	2,457,006
Hamilton	9,959	Suffolk	1,957,685
Herkimer	1,617,257	Sullivan	134,952
Jefferson	4,003,324	Tioga	875,826
Kings	23,676,196	Tompkins	1,153,480
Lewis	556,068	Ulster	2,376,094
Livingston	3,152,852	Warren	1,761,270
Madison	1,577,271	Washington	3,461,768
Monroe	7,610,746	Wayne	2,239,865
Montgomery	2,939,397	Westchester	2,829,411
New-York	370,919,007	Wyoming	1,479,605
Niagara	2,839,165	Yates	906,725
Total			$541,621,122

The total equalized value of real estate by counties for 1896 will be determined to-morrow.

Not Anxious to Testify.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Fannie Hauch, an eighteen-year-old girl employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Alexander Remsen, on Forrest Street, has been missing from her employer's home since Sept. 1, and no trace of her can be found. The girl had been subpoenaed to appear as a witness in a suit brought against Mrs. Remsen by Knox McAfee for $200, the value of four lace curtains which were destroyed by Mrs. Remsen's dog. Fannie disappeared just before the trial.

M'KINLEY HARD AT WORK

WRITING SPEECHES TO BE MADE TO DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS.

Arrangements Being Made for a Grand Republican Meeting in Canton—It Will Be the Largest that Has Ever Gathered There—Ohio Expected to Give Increased Republican Majorities at the Coming National Election.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Major McKinley has been engaged all day in the not-unfamiliar work of writing speeches. He is to be visited by ten delegations the latter part of this week, and it seems likely that he will have to make a separate address to each of them. The arrival of the delegation of Vermonters at 9 o'clock Friday morning is looked forward to with uncommon interest. A dispatch received this evening says that the Vermont delegation is en route.

Arrangements are being made for the Republican meeting to be held here on the 18th of September. It is the purpose of the managers to have this meeting the largest political gathering ever assembled in this county. Delegations not only from most of the counties in Ohio are expected, but large numbers of visitors are said to be coming from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The speakers who have finally been fixed upon are Senators Thurston and Cullom, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota. Gov. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio is to be the President of the day.

A local evening paper prints to-night interviews from Republicans rfom about one-half the counties in Ohio. The trend of opinion is that Republican majorities in Republican counties will be largely increased, and that the sound-money Democrats will everywhere outnumber the free-silver Republicans.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were President Clay of the Virginia League Clubs and M. V. Lightcap and B. B. Ray of Chicago, who arranged for a visit of the Chicago club of Pennsylvania Railroad men on the 19th inst.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS.

An Enthusiastic Convention of the Pennsylvania Organizations.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 9.—A glorious day greeted the Republican League Clubs of Pennsylvania. The convention was called to order in the Park Opera House by Major Everett Warren of Scranton.

Dr. S. H. Rutsinshiller invoked the Divine blessing and William Hardwick, President of the Board of Trade, delivered the address of welcome. A response was made by J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, Vice President of the league. The roll call showed 220 clubs represented, the delegates numbering 800. The President, Major Everett Warren, delivered his annual address.

Treasurer M. B. Young reported the year's receipts to have been $2,992, and the balance after bills had been paid, $1,337. Secretary Randolph read a number of letters and telegrams of regret. That from Major McKinley was as follows:

To Major Everett Warren, President:

The congratulations extended by the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania through you are accepted very gratefully. It is with regret that I have to ask you to accept my declination of your kind invitation to attend the annual meeting of the league on the 9th of September. Yours very truly, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Garret A. Hobart, Vice Presidential nominee, responded, stating the necessity for his presence in New-York to-morrow.

Thomas B. Reed's regrets closed with: "You will hear from Maine next week."

When M. S. Quay's letter was read the applause was deafening and long continued, and broke out with cheers for Quay several times during this order of business.

W. B. Allison, ex-President Harrison, J. B. Foraker, John Wanamaker, Robert T. Lincoln, and others sent stirring messages.

Committees were appointed on resolutions, time and place of next meeting, and election of National delegates.

National President Woodmansee of Cincinnati made a speech, in which he declared the Pennsylvania League was the most perfect, best working, and largest in the country. In conclusion he said he was going to spend the last three weeks of the campaign in Illinois.

Congressman J. B. Robinson of Chester delivered an able arraignment of the credit-destroying platform and ticket of the Chicago spurious Democratic aggregation, and lauded the patriotism of the Democrats who went to Indianapolis to preserve the historic party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Gov. Daniel Hastings arrived this afternoon and was escorted to the Reed House by 2,000 clubmen. His Excellency opened the campaign this evening at the Park Opera House. Col. W. A. Stone of Pittsburg, who is a candidate to succeed Gov. Hastings, also spoke.

Gov. Hastings said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: In the campaign upon which we have now entered every voter has become a student of political economy; every American interest has become involved. Party lines have been trampled under foot. Old issues which for years formed the dividing line have become side issues."

The speaker briefly reviewed the St. Louis and Chicago platforms, and said:

"The utterance of the Chicago Convention on the money question has created practically, for the time being, two new parties. At the outbreak of the war of '61 Douglas declared that there could be but two parties—Union men and rebels. In the present emergency the National honor is as much involved as then."

Referring to the candidates, he said:

"McKinley is the apostle of protection, sound money, and National honor, while Bryan is for free silver, Populism, and National dishonor. The question fraught with greatest concern to all our people relates to the proposed placing of our currency upon a free-silver basis. The opportunity to pass upon this question comes before the country for the first time. Bryan's election means that the United States will go into the column of free-silver countries. McKinley's election will guarantee a continuation of the present gold standard. The change from the present money standard to free silver involves business revolution, disaster, and ruin.

"Even the fear that the Government would not be able to maintain gold payments and that we would be forced to a silver basis has interrupted business, closed factories, thrown men out of employment, sent money into hiding, and paralyzed the industrial and money-earning spirit of the people. If this condition was produced by a threat, what of the realization of the threat?

"The Chicago platform shows respect neither for the truth of history, the fundamental principles of society, nor patriotic love of country. In some respects Mr. Bryan was the Eugene Debs of that assembly. He was the fomentor of its passions. He triumphantly declared that the war crusade there inaugurated would array father against son and brother against brother. His desecrating tongue, profaning the sepulchre of our Saviour, made merchandise of the crown of thorns and the Cross of Calvary to purchase his leadership in the unholy crusade which he sought to inaugurate.

"The trouble with this country now, in my judgment, is free trade and free silver. Free trade has been repudiated by the people every time the opportunity has presented itself since the passage of the Wilson bill. The farmers and artisans of Vermont have told Bryan that they have had a trial of the free-trade medicine offered four years ago; that they are tired of political quack doctors; that free silver is worse than free trade; that, instead of the Boy Orator of the Platte they prefer the boy soldier of Ohio."

The convention elected Isador Sobel of Erie President by acclamation, Charles E. Harris of Pittsburg Secretary, and M. B. Young of Philadelphia Treasurer.

The delegates to the National Convention at Detroit are E. S. Stuart, J. P. McNichol, J. Klember, H. Black of Philadelphia, J. B. Robinson of Media, Major E. Warren of Scranton, J. Hall and A. Mackreal of Pittsburg, A. W. Morris of Harrisburg, J. P. Elkin of Indiana, J. W. Clark of Allegheny. Alternates—N. E. Henderson, J. C. Sayre, George Weaver, R. Todd of Philadelphia, W. J. Newhall of Allegheny, J. Doyle and F. Miller of Pittsburg, E. Wamsley of Venango, H. Hawkins of Chester, Levi Holcomb of Wilkesbarre, C. B. Penman of Scranton, and J. F. Lewis of Delaware County.

GOOD SIGNS FOR McKINLEY.

Bryan Will Probably Be Defeated in His Own State.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—William R. Dawes, a business man of Lincoln, Neb., has sent to Republican National Headquarters the result of a non-partisan and extensive canvass of the country towns and surrounding rural region of Nebraska, omitting Douglas and Lancaster Counties, where Omaha and Lincoln are situated.

The inquiries were sent out in circular form to business men of good standing in the country towns, irrespective of politics, and there was nothing in the heading of the circular to show for whom the report was desired or to disclose the politics of the writer. Fifty-seven country towns reported. In the country surrounding these towns the percentage was 46 for McKinley and 54 for Bryan. In the country towns the percentage was 50 for McKinley, 44 for Bryan. National Committeeman Charles G. Dawes, a cousin of the circular writer, said he took these figures to indicate a majority of at least 8,000 in Nebraska for McKinley.

Chairman Gowdy of the Indiana committee, spent some time at headquarters and conferred with Chairman Hanna. He arranged a list of speakers and dates with Mr. Hahn for the rest of the campaign. He said most of the silver Republicans of Indiana would be in line for McKinley by election. Among the speakers assigned to-day were Warner Miller of New-York for Michigan, Sept. 21 and 22; Indiana, Sept. 23, 24, and 25, and Congressman Dingley of Maine for Ohio, Oct. 1 and 2; Indiana, Oct. 3, 5, 6, and 7; Illinois, Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 12.

Reports received at headquarters by letters and through visitors from Missouri indicate that a region in the west of the gold Democrats and Populists will be effected, so that McKinley Electors and Lewis for Governor will be voted for by the anti-silver Democrats, Republicans, and Populists. The Republican leaders say this scheme will insure the election of McKinley Electors and Lewis for Governor.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH AND WEST.

Republicans Expect Large Majorities in North Carolina and Indiana.

John C. Daney, ex-Collector of the Port of Wilmington, N. C., called at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday and said that the Republicans would carry his State. His reasons follow:

"We have a fair election law in our State now, and that means a gain of from 20,000 to 25,000 votes for the Republican ticket. Under the new election law we have three Registrars, one from each party, the Republican, the Populist, and the Democratic. There is little chance to defraud the black man of his vote. Happily, the day of defrauding him of the honest expression of his desires through the franchise has largely gone by.

"I think that the Palmer-Buckner sound-money ticket will receive 15,000 votes in the State, all of which will redound to the benefit of the Republican Party. We believe that the State will give at least 15,000 Republican majority. The party was never better organized, and many of the "Middle of the Road" Populists will vote our way. We will elect at last four, and possibly five, Congressmen."

Peter Studebaker of Studebaker Brothers of South Bend, Ind., was in the city yesterday, and when asked about the campaign in the West, he said:

"I returned from across the water five or six weeks ago, and from my first impressions received after arrival I was somewhat alarmed as to the outlook for our party. But I have gone among the people in Indiana and the West, and I find they are taking Bryan's advice, and are carefully studying the question, and taking the right and intelligent view of this money matter. Relief is what the people want, and I find the farmers and the workingmen are still willing to trust the good old Republican Party, and do not care to follow new gods. They prefer to remain as they are than to fly to ills they know not of. The farmers have been confused by this silver circus, but with their usual honesty and conservation they are going to give careful consideration to the points at issue, and will not be led away by the Bryan fallacies. If any have been deluded, the delusions have disappeared.

"As to protection, I found a strong sentiment for it in England. While in that country I attended an agricultural fair and met farmers there who were loud and clamorous for protection from the United States. They complained of low prices for their products and gave as the cause the strong competition from America. A great deal is being said by the silver crowd about England dictating our financial policy. The President of a bank in Scotland said to me: 'England don't care a cent about what you do in the United States as to the financial policy. But what England does want is that the United States should have a decisive policy and keep her promises. Mexico is on a silver basis, but Mexico pays her bonds in gold, and the United States will have to pay her bonds in gold. You may have silver money for yourselves if you are fools enough to accept that basis, but what you owe England must be paid in gold.'

"As to my State, Indiana, it is not doubtful. I do not care to predict our majority, but it will not be disappointing."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller has been assigned by the Republican National Committee to speak in Michigan on Sept. 21 and 22, and in Indiana on Sept. 23, 24, and 25.

A STRONG SOUND-MONEY VOTE.

J. F. Hanson Says Several Southern States Will Support McKinley.

Major J. F. Hanson, a prominent cotton-mill man of Macon, Ga., said at the Fifth Hotel last night that there were good prospects of sound money getting a big vote throughout the South.

"There are enough sound-money Democrats in Georgia," he said, "to carry the State for McKinley if they would only come out and vote. They are still afraid of being 'read out' of the party down there. But that time is passing rapidly, and men will soon vote according to their convictions. I believe that thousands will vote for McKinley, anyhow, and thousands of others will stay away from the polls. A secret ballot this year would save the South from free silver. As it is, several States in that section will give McKinley majorities.

"If I felt that we were going to have four years of Bryan Democracy I should close out and leave the South, for business would be ruined."

Meeting at Cooper Union.

There will be a mass meeting of workingmen in Cooper Union at 8 o'clock this evening under the auspices of the McKinley League. It is announced that speeches will be made by T. V. Powderly, late Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; ex-Senator Warner Miller, Charles Rohlfs, Frank D. Pavey, and John Ford.

Republican Campaign Conference.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee met with the Republican leaders of the Assembly districts below Fourteenth Street last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The discussion was entirely on ways and means of carrying on the campaign. Short addresses were made by Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, and Executive Chairman Odell.

Connecticut Sound-Money Ticket.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party of Connecticut here this afternoon, it was decided to put a full State ticket in the field this Fall, including Presidential Electors. The convention will be held not later than Oct. 8, the place to be decided upon hereafter.

Montana Republican Convention.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention met this afternoon. The test strength of the silver and gold forces came on the selection of the temporary Chairman. The silver men won by a majority of 50. There are many contests, and the convention will not be organized before to-morrow.

BOURKE COCKRAN DECLINES.

Could Not Take a Republican Nomination for Congress.

Under date of Sept. 5, Thurlow Weed Barnes, who has been prominent in the politics of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, sent a letter to W. Bourke Cockran asking him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District. He said that no pronounced sound-money Republican, equipped to make a vigorous campaign, had developed as a candidate in the district, and that the situation was peculiar and must be met in a patriotic spirit. Mr. Cockran's reply was as follows:

"3 Broad Street, New-York, Sept. 9, 1896.

"My Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to explain that the delay in acknowledging it has been caused by absence from the city.

"I am deeply sensible of the compliment which you have paid me, in asking me to become a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District. I have not the slightest doubt that any person who may be nominated by the Republican Convention and indorsed by the sound-money Democrats will be elected by a decisive majority, but I am, nevertheless, constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me.

"The assaults led by Mr. Bryan on American honor and industry are fraught with such danger to the country that I shall vote for Major McKinley as the most effective method by which I can aid in preventing its success. I could not, however, accept any nomination during this campaign, or an election or appointment after the campaign, to any office, however exalted, for which I would be indebted to the political organization whose candidate I am compelled to support by the exigencies of a grave National peril, but to whose distinctive principles I am opposed. While the Democratic organization remains a party to the Populist conspiracy against wages, I shall labor untiringly for its defeat, but I will not consent to profit by its overthrow. The faithless leaders who have betrayed the Democratic Convention to the Populists deserve a crushing rebuke at the polls, and I am anxious to join in administering it to them, but I am resolved to share the exclusion from office which I shall urge the people to impose on my party.

"I shall continue to maintain an uncompromising opposition to Tillmanism and Bryanism until the end of the campaign, but I can accept no other reward for such a course than the feeling that I will be expiating in some degree the follies and excesses of the party to whose success I have contributed in the past, but whose strength has become a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country.

"With expressions of gratitude for the flattering terms in which you speak of my service in Congress, and with assurances of the highest personal regard, I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,

"W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

"To Thurlow Weed Barnes, Esq., 253 Broadway, City."

Amasa Thornton, the present leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and the Chairman of the adjourned Twelfth Congressional District Convention, said last night in reference to Mr. Barnes's action:

"What right had he to offer the nomination to Mr. Cockran? None at all. Barnes has only his own vote, and he has not that hardly, for he has agreed to abide by the decision of our caucus."

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Thirteenth District Anti-Machine Republicans Name T. F. Rightmire.

The anti-machine Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District met last night in East Forty-fifth Street in the rooms of the McKinley and Hobart Club, late the Thomas F. Egan Association of the Twenty-second Assembly District. They nominated Thomas F. Rightmire for Congress. There was a large attendance, and it was said that every election district of the seven Assembly districts in the Congressional district was represented.

Mr. Rightmire is a pickle manufacturer and lives at 145 East Fifty-second Street. He has lived in the Yorkville section of the city for forty-five years. He was born in New-Brunswick, N. J., and came to New-York when about fifteen years old. At the time of the draft riots, in 1863, he was a member of the Metropolitan Police force.

The avowed intention in nominating Mr. Rightmire is to defeat the present Congressman, R. C. Shannon, who has been renominated by the Platt forces. Mr. Rightmire is no stranger to unsuccessful campaigning. Thomas Mussa beat him in 1881, when he ran for the Assembly, and Robert Hall defeated him a year later for a place in the Board of Aldermen.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS

THEY INDORSE THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES.

Senator Daly Presides Over the Convention and Makes an Eloquent Address—The Platform Adopted Is in Support of the Action of the Convention in Chicago—Electors Nominated by the Delegates for Bryan and Sewall.

TRENTON, Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention was held in this city today, and passed off harmoniously. The convention was called to order shortly after noon, Samuel Fowler acting as temporary Chairman. In his introductory remarks he predicted that the State would go for Bryan and Sewall by an immense majority.

Ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler was then introduced, and was warmly greeted, many of the delegates assuring him that he would be the next Congressman from the Fourth District. He reviewed the speech made by Gov. Griggs at the Republican State Convention, and ridiculed the attitude of the Governor on the money question. Cutler wanted to know why it was that France, which is nowhere near as rich as the United States, could exist and prosper under bimetallism, surrounded as it is by gold countries, if bimetallism is not a good policy.

After the reports of delegations and the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the business of the convention was to select a permanent Chairman, and Senator William D. Daly was chosen. Daly's name was greeted with prolonged applause. The Secretaries chosen were J. D. Carpenter, J. H. Mead, and William K. Devereux.

As Senator Daly stepped to the front of the platform he was greeted with cries of "Our next Governor!" and "Our next United States Senator!" In a few well-chosen words Senator Daly thanked the convention, and then introduced Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee. He made one of his characteristic speeches, and held his audience from beginning to end.

Shortly afterward the Committee on Resolutions, to which was delegated the work of preparing a platform for adoption, submitted its work. The following was the platform adopted:

"One—The Democratic Party of New-Jersey, in convention assembled, ratify and indorse the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and the candidates nominated thereon, the Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska and the Hon. Arthur Sewall of Maine, and we hereby pledge our honest, earnest, and hearty endeavor to secure the election of these our candidates. We insist that the platform adopted at Chicago is thoroughly Democratic and purely American, and, with its enforcement, we firmly believe that relief will come to the toiling masses, and that it will advance the general prosperity of our country.

"Two—We are unalterably opposed to all combines and trusts that have for their object the restriction of production, that deprives labor of its just rewards, and raises the prices to consumers unjustly.

"Three—We charge the Republican Party with gross extravagance in the conduct of State affairs, made manifest by the increased appropriations of the last Legislature, as compared with former Democratic Administrations.

"Four—We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the equal taxation of property not used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

"Five—We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of laws that will secure the abolition of grade crossings in all populous centres.

"Six—We declare it to be the principle of free government that the minority should submit to the will of the majority. Any other policy would be destructive of self-government and party organization.

"Seven—We denounce the interference of any employer of labor, private or corporate, to coerce or intimidate the voter in the free exercise of the right of sufferage.

"Eight—For the purpose of carrying into effect these principles we invite the support and co-operation of all citizens, irrespective of all former political affiliations."

Previous to the adjournment of the convention, the following list of Electors was selected:

At Large—Johnston Cornish of Warren County and Eckhard Budd of Burlington County.

First District—David M. Chambers, Camden County; Second District—I. N. Carmichael, Ocean County; Third District—James J. Mehan, Somerset County; Fourth District—N. C. Barrick, Hunterdon County; Fifth District—Carlton M. Herrick, Passaic County; Sixth District—Jeremiah O'Rourke, Essex County; Seventh District—James F. Minturn, Hudson County; Eighth District—Edwin A. Raynor, Essex County.

A PARTY LEADER DISMISSED.

Union County Delegates Made a Change in the State Committee.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.—There was quite a rumpus, it is said, in the caucus of the Union County delegates to the Democratic State Convention, who held a meeting here before their departure for Trenton. The trouble was over the deposing of State Committeeman Stephen M. Williams, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the Central Railroad, and who is a sound-money Democrat. The Bryanites, who are in a majority in the delegation, resolved to oust him, and a resolution was introduced for that purpose, and after a stormy debate it was finally adopted.

Mr. Williams has been one of the leaders of the party in New-Jersey and a warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland, whom he was instrumental chiefly in getting to speak in Jersey City during the last Presidential campaign. Despite his past valuable services to the party, he was ignominiously turned out, and a young Elizabeth attorney, William D. Wolfeskeil, was substituted in his place, to the intense disgust of old-line Democrats in the county, who are getting heartily sick of this boy-manager business.

Three-fourths of the Union County delegation were composed of young men who never before figured prominently in politics. Several well-known Democrats who were chosen as delegates treated the matter with silent contempt, and their places had to be filled by substitutes.

INDORSE THE CHICAGO TICKET.

Action of Democratic County Conventions—Assembly Nominations.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The Saratoga County Democratic Convention at Ballston Spa named James Dougrey, Jr., of Malta, Edward H. Hoyt of Greenfield, and George L. Lewis of Milton delegates to the State Convention. William J. Delaney of Saratoga Springs was nominated for member of Assembly.

Resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall were adopted.

CATSKILL, Sept. 9.—The Democratic Convention of Greene County elected as delegates to the State Convention ex-Congressman John H. Bagley, Elmer Kruger, and Daniel H. Morgan. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform were adopted unanimously.

SCHOHARIE, Sept. 9.—The Democratic County Convention of Schoharie County, held here, adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago nominees and platform. The following delegates were selected: State Convention—J. E. Young, A. W. Loveland, and L. H. Beggs. Judicial—Judge Watson Lamont. Congressional—J. S. Pildar, N. D. Frisbie, H. J. Taylor, S. B. Wiltsie, and E. C. Benjamin.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—James B. McEwan of this city was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The First Albany District delegates to the Buffalo Democratic Convention elected to-day are James McIntyre, F. B. Delehanty, and James Halloway. No instructions were given, but Bryan and the Chicago platform were indorsed.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Fourth Assembly District Democratic Convention of Albany County was held in Watervliet at noon to-day. The following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: Patrick Grogan, William S. Keating, and John E. MacLean; Alternates—William Parker, Edward J. Sullivan, and Thomas Jennings. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Bryan and Sewall were adopted, and the delegates were instructed to vote for a Gubernatorial candidate favoring the Chicago platform.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—In the Second District Angel C. Requa, John J. O'Connor, and Norton Chase were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Onondaga County to-day nominated William Hoffman for Assemblyman. In the Second District, Selden E. McClusky was nominated, in the Third Nicholas A. McKeener, and in the Fourth Bernard E. Farley.

NOMINATIONS MAY BE INVALID.

Courts May Be Called on to Decide This in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Record to-day says: "It is stated on good authority that if the reassembled Democratic Convention, which meets at Harrisburg tomorrow, shall be organized in an illegal manner, as will be the case if the programme of Chairman Garman (to appoint a temporary Chairman and otherwise organize the convention in the interest of free silver and the Chicago platform) is carried out, counsel will apply to the Dauphin County court with a view of having the nominations made by the convention declared invalid, because of irregularity and illegality of proceeding. It is understood that an advisory committee of the sound-money Democrats of the State has been appointed for the purpose of instituting such proceedings.

The Record says that the difficulty seems to be that Chairman Garman is determined to treat the coming convention as an entirely new convention, whereas it is simply a continuance of the body that assembled at Allentown April 20.

VOTED AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Therefore Congressman Rush Declines to Run as a Democrat.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Congressman Harry Welles Rusk, who has represented the Third Congressional District of Maryland in Congress for five terms, will not be a candidate for renomination. "As a member of Congress, while I have voted for every proposition looking to international bimetallism," said he, "I have voted against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The Democratic National Convention having declared for the free coinage of silver at this ratio, and as all party men accept as final the declaration of that convention, it is better that the Congressional nominee should be some man who has been an advocate of that doctrine, or, at least, has not been committed against it. This is the controlling issue of this campaign, and, were I to ask for the nomination, I would subject myself to the criticism of changing my opinion on the question of the free coinage of silver in order to secure the nomination, and I do not propose to be placed in such an equivocal position."

CONDEMN PERRY BELMONT'S BOLT.

Suffolk's Second Assembly Convention Instructs for Bryan.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 9.—The Suffolk County Second Assembly District Democratic Convention named Willard P. Reid, Ebenezer Bryant, and Isaac F. Terry delegates to the State Convention at Buffalo Sept. 16.

Ex-Judge John R. Reid was made delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Buffalo delegates to favor the indorsement of the Chicago platform and Candidates Bryan and Sewall, and condemning Perry Belmont for bolting, and directing the delegates in voting for his successor on the State Committee to favor a man in sympathy with the platform.

TAMMANY IS MAKING READY.

Plans for the Bryan Meeting and for Conventions.

Tammany's Executive Committee met yesterday in the Wigwam and spent two hours transacting its business. In the first place, arrangements were made for the Bryan ratification meeting Sept. 29. Messrs. Bryan and Sewall will be present. Watson has not been invited.

There will be a meeting in the main hall, another in the hall of the Committee on Organization for Germans, two outdoor meetings in front of the Wigwam, a meeting in the Academy of Music, and then a big meeting at the Union Square Plaza. Mr. Bryan, of course, will speak at all of them.

The Tammany men in all districts not too remote from Union Square will parade and march to the square. Every district that can furnish 2,000 men will be called upon to do so. The object is to have 100,000 men "in and around Tammany Hall" that night. A committee of one from each Assembly district was named to arrange the details. It will meet at Tammany Hall Sept. 11.

Arrangements for transportation to Buffalo were completed. It was estimated that 850 braves will make the trip. One special train will go over the Erie Road, one over the West Shore, one over the Lehigh Valley, and three over the New-York Central.

At Buffalo the party will be met by two bands furnished by the local committee and escorted to their hotels. The headquarters will be at the Genesee House. On the day of the convention Tammany will parade to the convention hall.

Sept. 21 was selected as the date for the meeting of the Committee on Organization, and Sept. 23 as the date for the meeting of the General Committee. Primaries will be held Sept. 28, the County Convention Oct. 21, the Assembly District Convention Oct. 6, and the Congressional District Conventions Oct. 5.

Postponed Tammany Convention.

The Fourth Assembly District Tammany Convention to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention was not held Tuesday night, as in the other districts, because of the Jewish New Year's holidays. The membership of the Fourth District organization is largely composed of Hebrews, and they would not allow politics to interfere with the religious and social observances of the occasion.

The holidays came to an end at 6 o'clock last night, however, and at 8 o'clock the convention was held at 196 East Broadway. There was but one ticket, and the proceedings were devoid of feature other than the election of the following: Delegates—Coroner E. T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, Andrew A. Noonan; Alternates—Patrick H. Roche, Bernard Lick, James A. Donnelly.

She Stabbed Him with a Fork.

Mary Dudy, seventeen years old, of 107 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, quarreled with Michael Frazer, fifty-eight years old, of the same address last night, and in a fight that ensued stabbed Frazer in the left chest with a large fork. She was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Police Station. Frazer's wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon.

Killed by a Fall Downstairs.

Mrs. Mary J. Conroy, wife of Martin Conroy, an inspector in the Building Department of the Brooklyn Board of Education, fell down a flight of cellar stairs at her home, 773 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday and fractured her skull. Death was instantaneous. Her body was not discovered until several hours after the accident.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITION.

Two Conventions of the Party Held in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The annual convention of the Massachusetts Prohibition Party was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-day, beginning shortly after 10:30 o'clock.

Chairman Forbush of the State Committee called the convention to order promptly, and explained that the delegates had been called for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential Electors, Governor, and State officers. The Rev. Alvah H. Morrill of Haverhill was chosen temporary Chairman. His address was a scholarly one and was frequently applauded. He spoke eulogistically of the National candidates, Levering and Johnson, and their names were greeted with plaudits. F. W. Clark of Boston was elected temporary Secretary.

Committees on permanent organization, on resolutions, and on credentials were appointed, and it was voted that all resolutions be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. William M. Smith, candidate of the New-York Prohibitionists for Governor, was introduced and made a stirring address, complimenting Bryan and McKinley, but declaring that the great question now before the American people was the saloon question—others being simply business questions.

On motion of Mr. Fisher of Attleboro, a committee to look after finances was appointed, and on motion of the same gentleman greetings were telegraphed to National Chairman Samuel Dickey, Vice Presidential candidate Johnson, and Gen. Neal Dow and John Woolley.

The temporary officers were then made permanent, amid applause. These Presidential Electors were elected: At Large—Edward Kendall and Alfred W. Richardson; First District—Edward S. Rogers; Second District—Hubbard Lawrence; Third District—John Holt; Fourth District—Edward G. Watkins; Fifth District—James K. Felows; Sixth District—Albert B. Coats; Seventh District—Seth Weston; Eighth District—Abijah Hall; Ninth District—Charles A. Abbott; Tenth District—William J. Hurd; Eleventh District—Wiliam H. Partridge; Twelfth District—Edwin Sawtell; Thirteenth District—Charles A. Chace.

Chairman Nash of the Committee on Resolutions presented the platform. A delegate moved the substitution of the National platform adopted at Pittsburg May 28 last. After several speeches for and against the committee report was adopted as follows:

We, the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts, in State Convention assembled, recognize Almighty God as the ruler of nations and the source of all just laws. We recognize the valuable aid that the noble Christian women are giving our party; we believe that such aid is given solely to advance the cause of prohibition, and we invite and welcome them to our counsels. We declare our unqualified indorsement of the platform of the only party in the United States that devotes all its energy to the suppression of the greatest curse of humanity and our allegiance to its candidates, the Hon. Joshua Levering of Indiana and the Hon. Hale Johnson of Illinois.

Whereas, The greatest financial question of the day is to divert the $1,300,000,000 which the liquor traffic directly and indirectly costs this country into the legitimate channels of trade the greatest economic question is to save the lives of the 100,000 producers who annually fall victims to this deadly traffic; the greatest moral question is to save the community from the debauching effects of alcoholic drink.

Whereas, Our Government was instituted and is supported by the people for the purpose of rightly solving questions that arise affecting the interests of the governed; and,

Whereas, Laws that tolerate the continuance of an evil have been proved wrong in principle and powerless as a remedy; therefore,

Resolved, That we declare for the total prohibition by the State and Nation of the sale, manufacture, importation, exportation, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, both by statutory and Constitutional enactments; that we utterly reject all compromises with the liquor traffic, whether in the nature of local option, license, taxation, or State control; and that we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens to support by their voice and vote the party that stands for the right settlement of this question; setting aside all minor issues that its platform may be broad enough for the voters of all sections, classes, and conditions to stand upon, without stultifying their convictions or prejudicing their interests.

We invite the support of all persons who believe that the best interests of the people would be subserved by the enactment of a prohibitory law and the election of officials in sympathy therewith by the Prohibition Party.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor—Allen Coffin of Nantucket; Lieutenant Governor—William V. Nash of Williamsburg; Secretary of State—Willard O. Wylie of Beverly; Treasurer—Robert C. Hubbard of Hyde Park; Auditor—Thomas A. Frissell of Hinsdale; Attorney General—Wolcott Hamlin of Amherst.

The National Prohibition Party of Massachusetts, an offshoot of the Prohibition Party, met in State convention at Wesleyan Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The convention, which comprised sixteen men and three women, was called to order by Vice Chairman C. E. Burnham of the State Committee. Dr. William E. Cole of Worcester was elected Chairman and Frank P. Dyer of Hingham Secretary.

J. F. Morton, Jr., of Boston, was announced as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The platform, as adopted, affirmed allegiance to the platform of the National party organized at Pittsburg May 29, 1896; denounced the liquor traffic; asserted the right of women to the ballot; advocated the abolition of National banks and the remonetization of silver; the initiative and referendum and proportional representation; National ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gas and electric lighting plants, street railways, and coal yards; the abolition of the contract convict labor system; the eight-hour system; denounced public aid for sectarian schools; biennial elections; all attempts to restrict the liberty of the press; sympathized with the Cuban insurgents; attacked the Republican and Democratic Parties alike as ruled by corrupt bosses and dominated by class and sectional interests.

The following ticket was selected: For Governor—John A. Nicholls of Lowell; Lieutenant Governor—William E. Cole of Worcester; Secretary of State—Morrill Smith of Lynn; Treasurer—William H. Howell of Franklin; Auditor—James W. Cole of Northampton; Attorney General—James F. Morton, Jr., of Boston.

The "rally" at Faneuil Hall was thinly attended, there being not more than 50 persons present when the Presidential candidate on the National Prohibitory ticket, Charles F. Bentley of Lincoln, Neb., was introduced. Mr. Bentley discussed the platform of the National party. The free-coinage plank when enunciated was received with general applause by the small company present.

Trouble in the Watterson Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—There is war on in the Watterson Club, a Democratic organization, named in honor of Henry Watterson. Last night about twenty-five silver men, including half a dozen members of the club, took possession of the clubrooms, and had Second Vice President Thomas P. Satterwhile call the meeting to order. Resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall were adopted, and the meeting adjourned. Nearly four-fifths of the members of the club are for gold, and when President Vance returns to the city, he will call a meeting of the club to declare the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall to be illegal, and contrary to the by-laws of the organization, which require that all such resolutions must first be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Westchester Third Assembly.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Democratic Convention for the election of three delegates from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County to the Buffalo Convention was held here to-day. Ira D. Strange was Chairman. The delegates chosen were Eugene B. Travis of Cortland, T. K. Green of Bedford, and M. Moran of Ossining. A resolution indorsing Bryan and Sewall was adopted.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

NO SECOND TERM FOR HIM

Continued from Page 1.

the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its bonds in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the Government has followed a precedent established by a former Administration, and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the Government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the Treasury according to their charging whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the Treasury Department. The Government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicates may exert. To assert that the Government is dependent on the assistance or good-will of a portion of the people other than a Constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by National banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the National banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The National bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that the United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds, in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower National banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the National financial policy.

The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than National bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds

The Monroe Doctrine.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western Hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred debt. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the Nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the Nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic Party has ever founded its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

In Favor of Arbitration.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassments occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them upon the other.

While the Democratic Party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to contribute to the prosperity of our Nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts and the Railroads.

The Democratic Party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their power for the public injury.

The right of the United States Government to regulate inter-State commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The Government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific Railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the Government.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggling of neighboring peoples who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a Government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

No Civil Service Reform.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The Territorial form of government is temporary in its nature, and should give way as soon as the Territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New-Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona are entitled to Statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territories or District is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the National character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff Last of All.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this Nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the Constitution restored.

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S NEXT TOUR.

An Extensive Southern and Eastern Trip Arranged for Him.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. Bryan today gave out a corrected itinerary of his Southern and Eastern trip as far as arranged. He will leave Lincoln Friday, Sept. 11, at 9:15 o'clock by the Missouri Pacific Road, arrive in Kansas City at 7 o'clock the next morning, and leave there about 9 o'clock over the Wabash for St. Louis. He will not speak in Kansas City.

The route from Kansas City to St. Louis will enable him to make addresses at Mexico and Moberly. He will reach St. Louis Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, make three speeches there, and go to Salem, Ill., his old home, that night or Sunday morning, via the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, returning to St. Louis by the same route Sunday night or the next morning. Mr. Bryan will proceed by the Louisville and Nashville Road to Louisville, stopping at Henderson, Ky., to make a speech there in the afternoon. Monday night will be spent in Louisville, and Tuesday the candidate will go by the Louisville and Nashville to Lexington, making speeches en route at Frankfort and Versailles. He will speak in Lexington in the afternoon, go to Maysville, Ky., immediately upon concluding his address, and return to Lexington in the evening to take the 10 o'clock train for Asheville, N. C., via Harriman, Tenn., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Asheville will be reached at 1 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 16. Mr. Bryan has not arranged his North Carolina itinerary, but he will spend two days in that State, going to Richmond, Va., by a route not yet selected, to speak there on the 18th, Washington on the afternoon of the 19th, and Baltimore the same evening. He will make speeches in Delaware and New-Jersey after leaving Baltimore on the 20th, but the date of his arrival in New-York is uncertain. He is scheduled to speak in Brooklyn on the 22d, but will not make an address in New-York before his return from a trip through New-England. He will be back in New-York in time to speak on the 28th inst. Boston will be visited on the New-England trip, and the candidate will also go into Maine to make some speeches. Mrs. Bryan will not accompany her husband on this tour, but will probably join him before his return to Nebraska somewhere in the Middle West.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan gave a dinner to-day at the Lincoln Hotel to Chairman George A. Groot and the members of the National Silver Party's Committee on Notification.

SILVER PARTIES IN COLORADO.

Conference Committees Will Try to Effect Fusion.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—The State Convention of the Silver Party met in the Tabor Opera House to-day and discussed at some length the question of fusion. It was decided to appoint a conference committee of eleven, to meet the conference committees of the Populists and the silver Republicans. The convention passed resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall Electors, to be named by the Fusion Conference Committee, and indorsed Senator Teller for re-election, but declined to indorse Representatives Shafroth and Bell. No State ticket was named, and the convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning to hear a report from its Conference Committee.

The Silver Republican State Convention held two sessions in the Broadway Theatre, but accomplished little. The Democratic and Silver Party committees are ready to meet in conference, but the Populist delegation from Pueblo has not arrived, and the silver Republicans have not yet selected their committee. The situation is confusing.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 9.—The Populist State Convention met this morning at 10:30, with a small attendance. After the usual committees were appointed, the convention listened to various addresses, while awaiting the arrival of absentees. A strong movement was perceptible this morning to bring about the nomination of ex-Congressman Lafe Pence for Governor, and so upset the possibility of fusion with the Democrats, who have nominated ex-Gov. Alva A. Adams of Pueblo for Governor. The convention will name or indorse Bryan Electors.

DEBS IN FAVOR OF BRYAN.

Railroad Men Asked Not to Support the McKinley Ticket.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 9.—The Directors of the American Railway Union tonight issued an address to all members of the American Railway Union and to all railway employes in the United States denouncing the coercion of railway employes to join McKinley sound-money clubs and calling on wage earners to vote for Bryan. The address is signed by Eugene V. Debs, James Hogan, Sylvester Keliher, William E. Burns, R. M. Goodwin, and M. J. Elliot.

The address says the coercion practiced is of monstrous importance, describes the methods practiced as "astounding," and says the roundhouses, depots, and shops have temporarily been converted into political wigwams, and that employes are intimidated to join these gold-standard clubs by the railway managers.

It declares that it is not free silver alone that has enraged the railroad moloch, but the attack in the Democratic platform on Government by injunction. This, it says, is the milk in the cocoanut. The injunction history obliges the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Road and the Jenkins injunction restraining employes from quitting the service of the Northern Pacific because of a reduction of wages, under penalty of being committed to jail, are reviewed. The election of McKinley, the circular says, would mean the perpetuation of government by injunction, the supremacy of the corporations, and the helpless subjection of employes.

ARKANSAS RETURNS VERY SLOW.

Democrats Probably Have a Plurality of 65,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9.—The returns from the State election received today show steadily increasing majorities in the various counties for the Democratic candidates. Desha and Newton Counties are believed to be the only ones which elect full Republican tickets, while the Populists are now confined to Clark County, whereas two years ago they captured five representatives in the Legislature and the Republicans four.

It will be at least two weeks before all the returns will be in, but enough is now known to make the estimate of 65,000 plurality for the Democrats an assured fact.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DEFEAT FOR TILLMAN'S MAN.

Indications that Gov. Evans of South Carolina Loses by 5,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9.—Several counties have reported full returns, accounting for a total vote of 61,418. the backwoods precincts to-day improve Earle's lead. Earle now has 35,842, Evans 25,576. Earle's majority is 10,266 out of this vote. Allowing a total vote of 85,000, and giving Evans the improbable amount of two-thirds of the outstanding vote, it will give Earle a final majority of 2,506 votes. Earle's majority will be at the lowest estimate 5,000.

Gov. Evans says that, while the face of the returns shows his defeat, he cannot afford to concede the election until the votes are all counted. His friends and lieutenants concede Earle's election by 5,000 majority. State Chairman Tompkins gives this figure as his lowest estimate.

G. H. Greenleaf Is Nominated.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 9.—G. H. Greenleaf of Portsmouth was to-day nominated for Governor by the People's Party.

EX-GOV. FLOWER ON BRYAN.

He Will Find that He Has Not Fooled the People by His Speeches.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 9.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New-York addressed a big meeting in the City Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Sound-Money Democratic Club. Mr. Flower said:

"Mr. Bryan in his characteristic demagogic way, keeps on declaiming against and arraigning what he calls the 'money power.' He does not define to you who are the people that constitute the money power, though no one knows better than he. He continues to insult the intelligence of his auditors by assuming that they are not competent to discern for themselves who really constitute the money power of this country.

"Instead of fooling the people, Mr. Bryan will discover after the election that the people have fooled him. He will discover that he apparently, with all his cunning, does not realize that the people of this country are an intelligent and thinking people, and that they are not to be caught by the chaff of demagogy, and when they stop to think and ask themselves who constitute the money power of this country they will realize that it is they themselves, the common people. They will discover that in the savings banks throughout the country they have on deposit over $1,800,000,000; that the total volume of currency in the country is $1,750,000,000. Then they will ask themselves what this means, and they will discover that they have on deposit in savings banks $50,000,000 more than all the currency in the United States—gold, silver, and paper. They will ask themselves what will happen if they should all demand their money at the same time, and they will see that there is not enough in the country to pay them.

"They will then realize who are the money power of this country. They have it in their power to precipitate the most disastrous financial panic any country has ever known. All they have to do is to ask for their money. If they felt that the free-silver scheme had any chance of success and realized that their savings were to be cut almost in half by a fifty-three-cent dollar, they would stampede to their banks and ruin would be upon this country. Panic would ensue, business of all kinds would be paralyzed, and labor would be thrown out of employment. The merchant and manufacturer who depend on the banks for money to carry on their business would be reduced to a cash basis and would be obliged to close down. No greater calamity could come to the Nation."

Mr. Flower went on and gave a natural cause for the fall of land and of wheat, corn, and cotton, in the Eastern and Middle States other than the demonetization of silver. He also explained why the gold dollar had not appreciated in value. He also dissected the Chicago platform, and then took up the Indianapolis platform as being the platform of the Democratic Party, one that, if Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, or Tilden could be summoned from his grave, would recognize as the Democratic platform.

He said that the Democratic Party had never in all its long course of administration of the Government, and since it had gone out of power, declared for anything else except a gold or silver dollar that could be measured by its commercial worth in the world; they had never declared against the co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Supreme Court; they had never been for fiat money; that they believed only in coin for money, and were never in favor of greenbacks; that they believed in the honest payment of debts, both public and private; they believed in economy in all the expenditures of the Government.

GRAND STAND COLLAPSED.

One Died of Fright and Several Were Severely Injured.

CHERRYFIELD, Me., Sept. 9.—A small grand stand collapsed at the fair this afternoon, when 5,000 persons were on the grounds. One hundred persons were precipitated in a mass, a dozen receiving broken bones and internal injuries.

Capt. John Leighton of Millbridge, aged eighty years, died from fright. The fair ground was the scene of intense excitement over the report that many had been killed.

Fined for Selling Oleomargarine.

Henry Vette, manager of the Long Island City store of the Columbia Tea Company, was before Police Justice Duffy yesterday on complaint of State Dairy Inspector Wilson, who charged him with selling oleomargarine for butter. Wilson testified that he had examined twenty tubs labeled butter in the defendant's store and had found that one of the tubs contained oleomargarine. Vette said that he had bought the goods for good butter and did not know that the package contained oleomargarine. Justice Duffy fined Vette $25. His employers gave notice that they would appeal the case.

Bleached Skeleton of a Suicide.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The skeleton of a man was found to-day in a piece of woods on the Frost Horton property in Yorktown. The man had seemingly hanged himself by twisting his shirt into a rope. The flesh had almost entirely disappeared. The body must have been hanging a long time, as the bones were bleached. The clothing was of poor quality. An inquest was held at once and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. The body had fallen to the ground, the neck having broken.

Dead Workman Known by Number.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Two Italians employed by Coleman, Ryan & Brown at Croton Dam were struck by the falling boom of a derrick at Croton Dam to-day. They were under the boom when a link in the chain broke, allowing the boom to fall. One of the men was instantly killed. The other was so badly hurt it is thought he will die. The men were known by numbers.

Gold Democrats of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 9.—The gold Democrats of this State, led by Parly L. Wilson, decided yesterday to hold a convention and nominate Presidential Electors for Palmer and Buckner. The silver wing of the Republican Party issued a call for a convention Sept. 24, to nominate Bryan and Sewall Electors.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominees.
19th	Pennsylvania... Dem.	George J. Bonner
11th	Pennsylvania... Dem.	Edward F. Merrifield
4th	Kentucky... Dem.	D. H. Smith
1st	Illinois... Dem.	James H. Teller
2d	Illinois... Dem.	John Z. White
3th	Illinois... Dem.	E. F. Noonan
6th	Illinois... Dem.	Joseph S. Martin

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
ELIOT'—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The War of Wealth—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Herrmann—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Boston—3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

MR BRYAN'S LETTER.

Mr. BRYAN seems to have a curious and mistaken notion as to the newspapers of the East. When he came to New-York to make his notification speech and when he wrote his formal letter of acceptance his notion apparently was that these were about all of his utterances that would reach the readers of the papers in this part of the country—"the enemy's country," as he calls it. These, therefore, he made as moderate as he could. Once out of hearing or sight of the East, as he imagined, he gave free rein to sentiments that certainly would not commend him to sober, hard-working, and honest people either East or West. Yet if Mr. BRYAN had done us the honor and himself the kindness to read THE TIMES he would find that almost every word he has uttered since he started to stampede the Chicago Convention has been printed in our columns. The result is that our readers are able to see, if not to reconcile, the variegated sides of his interesting candidacy.

His letter of acceptance is marked by a studied and elaborate effort to catch the formal and dignified style of such documents, in spite of which the essentially revolutionary ideas with which his brain burns are distinctly manifest. After some rather vague remarks on the nature and purpose of our institutions and of democracy in general, he puts wholly aside the money question and takes up that portion of the Chicago platform which was intended to uphold Gov. ALTGELD and condemn President CLEVELAND for their respective action in the Chicago riots of 1893. With a perfunctory recognition "at all times and under all circumstances" of "the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace," he concludes by insisting that the United States "is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon the application of the Legislature or upon the application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot convene." He willfully ignores the fact that transportation of inter-State commerce and the United States mails are not the "domestic affairs" of any State and cannot be left to the protection of any faithless Governor with whom a State for the time being may be afflicted. In other words, Mr. BRYAN stands by the Anarchist ALTGELD, sheltering himself by a mischievous perversion of the doctrine of State rights, and condemns the loyal and courageous President who used his whole power and no more for the general good. In this Mr. BRYAN compels us to ask: "What would he do in a like case?" The one possible answer does not help his chances for election.

Mr. BRYAN in effect gives plain notice that, were he President, he would instantly begin to pay all coin obligations of the United States in silver, at his discretion. That, he says, is "the legal right vested in the United States." To fail to do so "leaves the Government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues." He utterly ignores and practically defies the law requiring the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver—a thing it could not do if it forced the cheaper metal on unwilling creditors. There is nothing new in this particular form of repudiation, but it is worth noting that he insists upon it.

In treating of National bank issues, he assumes, entirely in opposition to the facts, that they are the only alternative to Government notes, and declares his strong approval of "greenbacks redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holders." This is another phase of the repudiation just referred to; it is also a declaration of the invincible hunger of the free-silver people for paper inflation. This is, in fact, the logical outcome of the idea of cheap money, of which the fifty-three-cent dollar is only one installment.

The rest of Mr. BRYAN'S letter rings the changes on the planks in the Chicago platform. There is a paragraph on pensions, with no reference to the effect of cutting in two the dollars in which they are paid. There is one on arbitration between employers and employed, with no suggestion as to how it can be enacted or enforced. There is one on the civil service, which emphasizes the plank in the platform by repetition of the parrot cry of the spoilsmen about "a permanent office-holding class," and a plea for some means to "open the public service to a larger number of citizens," as if the service were a poor-house. Finally, there is an explicit refusal to discuss the tariff "at this time," and there is a touch of the blown eloquence of the Chicago speech in his statement: "The people of this Nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which Greed is prosecuting against Humanity.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATION.

A New-Yorker arriving from a three years' sojourn at the north pole would at once perceive from a glance at the list of Tammany delegates to the Buffalo Convention that something extraordinary and upheaving had occurred in politics. The absence of the names of all those men of some standing and character, which Tammany in her pride and prudence has been accustomed to put to the fore on such occasions, would excite his wonder and awaken his curiosity. There is but one name on the list that commands any respect—that of ex-Surrogate RANSOM—and his presence in such company causes surprise. From beginning to end the dull, uniform level of obscurity is relieved only by the greater prominence as heelers of such men as FINN, T. D. SULLIVAN, JOHN C. SHEEHAN, and SULZER. In its worst and wickedest days Tammany never sent to a State Convention such a rag-tag and bobtail delegation as this.

The idea that these men nominally will be the accredited representatives of the Democratic Party in New-York, with its 200,000 votes, is impressively grotesque. They intend to give the right hand of fellowship to BRYAN and to put the stamp of full approval on the Chicago platform. That feature of their work is a foregone conclusion. But what sort of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor would these men choose if left to their own unguided preferences? What sort of government would they impose upon a State which was actually crazy enough to elect candidates of their naming? In Bryanism there is a pretense of altruistic interest in the common people, in the general welfare of 70,000,000 of citizens to be promoted through invoking such blessings as 16 to 1, freedom of riot, and the income tax. But your Tammany heeler is no altruist. He knows what he is in politics for, and he gets it if he can. There is hardly a man in the Tammany delegation whom public spirit or decency, or any restraint short of injunctions and jails, could hold back from legislative or executive recklessness surpassing even BRYAN'S maddest projects. To be privately prosperous and to see Tammany on top is the whole body of doctrine with the average Tammany man. Mr. BRYCE and Mr. LECKY ought to take a look at this delegation as a politico-sociological exhibit.

As Senator HILL studies the list, does it by chance occur to him that the Bryan party in New-York, as an agency and instrument, will leave much to be desired from the point of view of him who expects to use it?

A TIMID PATRIOT.

There is a basis of cowardice in the talk of the Bryanites about the "independence" of this country in matters of finance. Mr. BRYAN himself shows it, but not so plainly as some of his followers. For instance, here is a gentleman by the name of JOHN F. BIBLE of Michigan, from whom a letter is published in The Constitution-Democrat of Keokuk, Iowa. He plainly thinks that he is a peculiarly patriotic American, and his sincerity is undoubted. Referring to the two questions of protection and free silver, he says of the first:

"I am opposed to a high protective tariff, because it gives artificial value, fosters monopolies, and discriminates against the common people, but I would vote for a tariff as high as Pike's Peak before I would vote to submit the question to arbitration with our competitors across the sea."

In other words, he is afraid to defend the interests and rights of the American people if Englishmen should happen to advise a course which he clearly sees would advance those rights and interests. He has not the simple courage to maintain his own convictions against the approval of foreigners of whom he is jealous. Now, men of this stamp really make themselves subservient to foreign guidance, because, were they numerous enough to make it worth while, the English could easily get them to go the English way by urging them in the opposite direction. The Irishman's expedient for driving his pig into the stye by heading him toward it and then pulling at its tail would necessarily work well with this sort of patriot.

On the question of silver Mr. BIBLE is equally emphatic:

"PATRICK HENRY said, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' so even those patriots who question the advisability of free coinage are saying, 'Give us an American financial system or give us bankruptcy.' It is better to submit to a wrong which affects only our pockets than to invite a condition which causes Americans to feel more or less dependent upon Crowns across the water, who would glory in seeing our independent spirit humiliated and our rapid progress checked. As for me, I had rather use ordinary pasteboard for money, knowing it to be the money of American freemen, than to use superfine gold at the dictation of foreign Crowns."

Mr. BIBLE does not appear to know that "foreign crowns," or the gentlemen and ladies who wear them, have very little to do with European or English finance, that matter being absolutely determined, in every State except Russia, by legislators elected by universal, or nearly universal, suffrage. The vision of "Crowns across the water who would glory in seeing our independent spirit humiliated and our rapid progress checked" is, therefore, so far as finance is concerned, a nightmare. But supposing it were not, supposing that there actually were "Crowns" aching with this hatred and envy of the United States, how could Americans please them more than by plunging into "bankruptcy"?

Common sense ought to teach us, if we really want to serve the highest interests of the United States and to baffle all evil wishers, whether abroad or at home, that we can do it best by choosing our course honestly and with deliberation, without any reference whatever to such evil wishers. The bugaboo of "foreign dictation" will only frighten men whose patriotism is of the weak and flabby sort, not those who trust the American people to do what they believe to be right because it is right.

"MEN WITHOUT A PARTY."

The Illustrated American has done an excellent thing in printing a pageful of portraits of men whom the capture of the Chicago Convention by the Populists and Anarchists left politically homeless. They comprise nine lifelong Democrats of eminence, and they might have comprised nine times nine without lowering the standard of eminence. It was Mr. BRYAN who called them "men without a party." He even seemed to exult in the reflection that his nomination and his platform had disgusted and alienated the men who gave dignity and nationality to the party, and who cared more for its principles than for its name. The portraits include three editors, three lawyers, and three men of affairs, and represent the interests that have been disturbed and shocked by the action taken at Chicago.

When WEBSTER said in his speech deprecating the disruption of the Whig Party, "Where am I to go?" he made an effective appeal to the Nation. It was felt by Democrats as well as by Whigs that there was something very wrong with a political situation which provided no place for DANIEL WEBSTER. Very much the same feeling is now aroused by the presentation of the portraits, or even the recital of the names, of the homeless Democrats. They are no longer homeless. Some of them will doubtless take the course which one of them—Mr. PHELPS—has so eloquently announced his intention of taking. As it was expressed by another disgusted Democrat, less elegantly, but as graphically, they will "put clothespins on their noses and vote for McKINLEY." Many of them will conclude that they can afford to indulge themselves in the luxury of voting for the real and representative Democrats who were named at Indianapolis. But in either case Mr. BRYAN'S phrase will be apt to recoil upon him, as his phrase "in the enemy's country" has already recoiled upon him. Contrasting him with the men whom he has driven from their party, people will be apt to recall an old-fashioned couplet about MARCELLUS and CAESAR, not that there is now any strong apprehension of Mr. BRYAN'S being incumbered with "a Senate at his heels."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BRYAN.

The readers of BRYAN'S speeches include the entire reading population of the United States. The great majority of readers continue to peruse both the formal and the casual speeches of the Populistic candidate with as much avidity as they read the speech by which he stampeded the Chicago Convention to his nomination, or the speech by which he stampeded his audience at Madison Square Garden out of the place. It is not that there is anything new in these later speeches, for there is not. So far as the arguments for free silver are concerned, the Madison Square Garden speech exhausted what he could do in that way, and his subsequent speeches have been mere repetition or dilution of that, taking no notice of the overwhelming refutation that has been delivered upon every point of it that looked plausible, or even deserved to be called sophistical. Of these refutations the readers are aware. Nor is there anything new in the mere abusiveness and appeal to "class prejudice"—a term and a feeling new in American politics. He does not even ring changes on his vilification of the "financiers" and the "money changers." Why, then, do people continue to concern themselves with his speeches?

We are inclined to believe that it is because of the psychological interest in the speaker, and not at all on account of any interest in what he says. People are trying to satisfy themselves whether he really believes what he says, or whether he is saying it in the hope that they will believe it. This is really a question, and about the only one raised by the speeches which has not already received its "final disposition." It is really an interesting question, not of any practical importance, except that if BRYAN were a sincere fanatic, and if he were elected President, he would probably do even more mischief than if he were a conscious demagogue and scoundrel. Some, at least, of the French Jacobins were "sincere" enough, if that were all that was necessary.

We are inclined to take the view that has been promulgated in private by a gentleman of high standing in psychological circles. His view is that BRYAN'S position about the merits of the silver question is that expressed by JEREMIAH MASON, two or three generations ago, about the guilt or innocence of a prisoner whom he had successfully defended against the charge of murder. Being asked, after the death of his client, whether he believed him to have been innocent, the veteran lawyer answered that really "he had never considered the case from that point of view." Our psychologist considered that BRYAN, having the "oratorical temperament"—which he undoubtedly has, though nobody who heard him only in New-York would think so—had contented himself with saying things to his audiences that would be sympathetic to them and get him his rounds of applause, and that as to the merits of the silver question "he had never considered the case from that point of view." On undertaking to make an appeal in "the enemy's country" and to an audience upon the sympathy of which he could not at all count, he found himself debarred from appealing to its sympathy, and forced to give real reasons for the faith that he was rather inclined to think was in him. He was compelled to "consider the case from that point of view," and having arrayed his arguments intended to convince opponents or doubters, he discovered for the first time, with some surprise and grief, how very weak they were, and how little calculated to convince anybody, even himself. From that time, according to our psychologist, he has been a conscious instead of an unconscious demagogue. Being already committed to his cause, he became more violent in its advocacy, repeated with confidence the reasoning that no longer imposed upon him, but that he hoped might impose upon others, but more and more relied for popular success upon his appeals to envy, hatred, and malice.

This is rather a pitiful view of the Populist candidate, though upon the whole it is perhaps as little pitiful as any other view. We do not commit ourselves to it in submitting it for the consideration of those readers who continue to read BRYAN, not in the least hope of getting any new light on the silver question, but in the hope of getting some new light on BRYAN.

Gen. BLACK'S letter in which he declines to run for Governor of Illinois as the nominee of the sound-money Democrats is so inconclusive in its reasoning that we must infer that he has discreetly omitted to state his real motive for writing it. When he says that the only effect of his candidacy would be to diminish the chances of election of either ALTGELD or TANNER, and that there is a difference of opinion as to which would be most harmed, he has hardly stated a sufficient cause for withdrawing from the race. The truth is, we imagine, that he sees, and his friends see, that he would be likely to draw a good many votes from TANNER, the Republican candidate. TANNER is very unpopular, while Gen. BLACK is greatly liked and admired in the State. ALTGELD'S unaccountable influence over the voters might not be very largely impaired by the presence in the field of even so popular a candidate as BLACK. In these circumstances his candidacy might actually help ALTGELD, a result so deplorable that it would be most unwise to take the risk. The analogy of the Palmer and Buckner nominations is inapplicable to the Illinois Governorship because of the fact that while ALTGELD and BRYAN are of the same stripe, TANNER is by no means so acceptable even to his own party as MCKINLEY.

The love-feast of the Irish party at Dublin has had much the effect we predicted for it. It has intensified and embittered the differences it was meant to allay between DILLON and HEALY. And now appears the irreconcilable JOHN REDMOND, "Parnellite," and declares that the convention was a sham; that there are nearly as many Healyites as Dillonites in Ireland, and that poor and patriotic Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR is the hireling, or "interested journalistic supporter," of the English Liberals. As a measure of conciliation the convention had its defects.

The impressive solemnity with which Mr. GARRET A. HOBART of New-Jersey invests his acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency removes from our mind the last remaining doubt we have entertained as to his being a safe man for the place. He admits in terms that there is another "great statesman who logically leads the contest," but he evidently feels that the laboring oar is in the hands of HOBART.

"Telegraph No. 1,033. Handed in 10:10 A. M. Dispatched 12:36 P. M." The above simple words are from one of the famous telegrams in the Jameson-Rhodes case, produced before the committee of the Cape Parliament. The interest of them for American readers lies in the fact that the receiver of such a telegram had an explicit official record on the message as given him of the hour the message was "handed in," and of the hour when it was "dispatched"—two often valuable pieces of information which every telegraph company ought to furnish to its patrons.

"If the National Bank act were strictly enforced, the Clearing House Association of New-York would be compelled to pay a tax of 10 per cent. to the Government on all the Clearing House certificates it has issued in the past, or may issue in the future. If Bryan is elected in November we hope that one of his first acts will be to compel the Eastern Clearing House Associations to pay their past due taxes on all the Clearing House certificates they have issued, and the certified checks issued by the Eastern banks during the panic of 1893 should be compelled to bear the same penalty. [Denver Republican.]

Mr. BRYAN would be obliged to wait for that Supreme Court "as it may hereafter be constituted" to authorize any such action, unless, indeed, he summoned COXEY'S "army," marched into the "enemy's country," and "compelled" payment of so-called taxes for which there is not and, under existing law, cannot be any authority.

Thought vs. Talk.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

Mr. William Jennings Bryan goes on talking, and sound, sober, sensible people go on thinking, and the more they think the fewer votes Mr. Bryan has.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Dallas News (Nat. Dem.) reprints Senator MILLS'S remarks on the repeal of the Sherman bill Sept. 19, 1893:

"'In 1879 gold became the standard which measured all values in this country. It is now the standard—the uniform standard of value of the commercial world. We are invited to abandon this standard and go to a depreciated standard of another metal. It will be just as fatal as if we went to the depreciated standard of paper money. * * * I denounce now in this country the attempt to shift and change the standard of values for the purpose of enabling the debtor to cheat and defraud his creditor out of one-half of what he has promised him, and in doing so to put the country upon a variable and shifting standard of value, by which the people will be plundered continuously from one end of it to the other. Every contract now in existence in the United States made since 1879 is on the gold standard, and where a dollar is mentioned it means a gold dollar or one as good as gold; and I will never vote for any law that enables a man to cancel an obligation to pay 100 cents by paying 57 cents.'"

The Senator is now advocating Bryanism, "rather than disband the Democratic Party," to which The News replies:

"The Senator's sacrifice of convictions does not even hold the Democracy together. Hundreds of thousands of men who see the danger as MILLS saw it in 1893 have the patriotism and courage to disavow all sympathy and allegiance to the Chicago revolutionists, and will adhere to the principles of honest Democracy by voting for PALMER and BUCKNER."

—MARION BUTLER'S paper, The Caucasian of Raleigh, N. C., serves notice on the Bryan Democrats: "No, the Populists do not believe you. You may snort about it. You may rave and cavort and curse about it. You may throw some more stale eggs, (if you dare,) but you won't mend matters. If you want to win the confidence of the people, you must do something to merit it. Platform making and promise howling are absolutely worthless when coming from you. Whenever you do anything at all that merits confidence, you get the approval of the people. Your National convention nominated BYRAN. The people believe in the man and they crowd around him to support him. But the people do not believe your promises. The same crowd that made these very promises made the promises four years ago. We have no confidence in them. If you don't like it, just blame yourselves. The record which created this 'lack of confidence' was made by your party while you were sticking to it like a brother. But enough. The question is this: Are you willing to do something to show your sincerity? Are you willing to subordinate party allegiance to principle? If so, do it at once. If you don't, that 'lack of confidence' will still exist."

—The predicament of Mr. BRYAN in connection with the Populists is clearly described by The Mobile Register:

"The alliance with the Populist Party will not bring to our chief the votes he seems to expect, and, on the contrary, will drive from the party many men who are held to it by the fealty they cherish for the party and its regular nominee. If such nominee join himself to another party and adopt a platform which denounces their party, they will feel excused from following him any further. They will say BRYAN is more of a Populist than he is a Democrat, and the platform he really believes in and stands for is actually the platform promulgated by the Populist Party; and that they are not bound to follow him. He will lose much from this disaffection.

"And the remedy is that Mr. BRYAN shall declare himself a Democrat; shall refuse to accept the nomination of the Populist Party, and the platform which is neither in spirit nor in history Democratic, but pronouncedly antagonistic to our party, both in name and organization."

—The Religious Herald, Richmond, Va., gives comfortable reasons for its abstention from discussing the moral issues of the canvass: "The fact is that political prejudices and prepossessions are more powerful and intolerant than any other, except religious. The full-fledged Prohibitionist thinks the folks who will not vote with him morally obtuse, if not morally distorted; the ardent advocate of free coinage declares that the issue is one of the people against a greedy and remorseless money power; the single-standard men warmly assert that the adoption of free coinage is dishonest. In the midst of this Babel of strange sounds it is not to be wondered at that many religious—we mean, of course, 'really religious'—journals, papers religious 'in the strict sense,' are not found clamoring on this side or that, but are steadily pursuing their quiet, but not unimportant, mission of promulgating religious truth."

—Mr. JAMES R. GARFIELD writes from Ohio on a point that has occurred to many Republicans: "In his effort to array class against class Mr. BRYAN has appealed most strongly to the farmers. If they forsake him, his election is an impossibility. Possibly many do not realize the difficulty that will confront a new Republican Administration. With an adverse Senate, all means for increasing our revenues to a point above expenditures will be confused with the silver question. The contest arising on that point is the most serious aspect of next year's political problems."

—The conditions of permanent municipal reform are defined by The Buffalo Evening News, (Rep.:) "The foundation of permanent municipal reform is 'one election at a time,' a non-partisan administration, and the strict and honest enforcement of civil service reform in municipal affairs. Add to these strict integrity and honest dealing, the supremacy of the laws and fidelity to institutions of the Republic. These will make municipal reform a blessing to all the people."

—The Chicago Evening Post thinks that "were a test case brought to the Supreme Court, a free-coinage law at a ratio having no correspondence with the commercial ratio might be declared unconstitutional. Luckily, there is no danger of such a law's being enacted, but we may reasonably doubt whether, even under the greenback precedent, the Supreme Court would find Constitutional authority for legalizing fifty-three-cent dollars so as to give them a retroactive effect."

—Our column yesterday contained an interesting suggestion, from an Omaha paper, of the prospects of sugar-beet culture in Nebraska. The recent political products of that State give point and timeliness to a remark of Senator CAFFERY of Louisiana in the course of the debate on the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill. The remark was: "The capacity of the Northwest for the production of beets (sic) seems to be almost illimitable."

—The Mobile Register finds no fault with Canadians for refusing United States money: "Canada refuses to take United States money. Well, that is about right. We refuse to take Canadian money; and if perchance a dei gratia quarter finds its way into our possession we repudiate it and give it to the street-car company."

PERSONAL.

—Writing to The London Chronicle about the case of Prof. JOHNSTON, who has just been removed from the Faculty of Aberdeen University because he refused to teach "the higher criticism" to divinity students, a correspondent says: "Hitherto the students there have had patiently to put up with their professors. They had no remedy, until, in the fullness of time, long after the professor had done his best work, he became 'emeritus' on a handsome pension. Aberdonians are not quite so orthodox as people imagine. Almost without exception, they were stanch supporters and admirers of Mr. ROBERTSON SMITH. But the students of Aberdeen University have suffered much from teachers who did not read anything that has been written during the last twenty-five years. Some of us still remember the contrast between the late Mr. MINTO'S fascinating lectures, with his sympathy for all new ideas, and the fossilized 'moral philosophy' that we were bidden to believe in the sacred name of Sir W. HAMILTON. And there was no system of options. Happily, however, that is now a thing of the past. But, as you have seen, we still have to listen to the theology of fifty years ago."

—BEHANZIN, who was King of Dahomey before the French got after him, finds Martinique a dull place for a royal exile. One who saw him recently at Fort de France says that he passes his days stretched on a mat smoking a pipe or a cigar, surrounded by his three wives, one of whom holds the royal umbrella, while another bears his Majesty's spittoon, and the third watches the burning weed and catches the ashes before they fall. Accustomed to matrimonial variety, the society of these ladies has long since begun to pall on him. Occasionally he indulges in a little walk within the grounds surrounding his residence, but his chief distraction consists in changing his clothes. One day he dons the checoto of his native land, and on another he will wear a suit of linen or alpaca, cut in the last colonial fashion. Not a word of French can he be induced to learn, but the name of Gen. DODDS has power to bring a cloud of sorrow not unmixed with admiration over his dusky visage. It is touching to learn that he takes a keen interest in the education of his son, who regularly attends the high school at St. Pierre and has carried off several prizes.

—FRIDTJOF NANSEN, the man who has just returned from a point nearer the north pole than was ever reached by other explorers, is directly descended from a HANS NANSEN, who was Burgomaster of Copenhagen in 1660, and headed the civic forces during the siege of that city by the Swedes. This ancient HANS was something of a statesman as well as a soldier, and while he fought the Swedes outside the city walls, fought the privileged nobles within. He succeeded in forcing them to pay taxes like other people, and against their opposition made the crown of Denmark hereditary. It is interesting to note, also, that HANS NANSEN, when a young man, made what were for those days some highly adventurous arctic voyages, and explored the shores of the White Sea. On his mother's side, Dr. NANSEN is descended from the Counts of WEDEL-JARLSBERG, a family of Pomeranian origin, which settled in Denmark about the time of the Thirty Years' War.

—Some curious details of life in the polar regions have been obtained from members of the Nansen expedition. They all dwell on the feelings of delight which they experienced in once more meeting other human beings. So tired did they become of seeing the same faces and hearing the same voices day after day in the course of the slow drift northward that in the end a feeling of irritation was produced. At times this irritability became well-nigh insupportable. Finding it almost impossible to endure the sight of one another, they would set off on long walks over the ice, each man by himself. It was an astounding thing, one man said, to see his comrades striding away over the ice from the ship, each in a different direction, and carefully avoiding his fellows.

—Sir JACOBUS DE WET, the British Agent at Pretoria, in a now famous telegram, expressed his willingness to retire "in favor of an Englishman" if a pension were given him. He got the pension, retired, and Mr. W. C. GREENE has been sent out to fill the now important position. But the new "Englishman" turns out to be an Irishman. The Irish, the Unionists assert, are unfit to manage their own affairs; but it is curious how many Irishmen are employed in managing the affairs of the English Empire. Indeed, one may almost say that whenever a man is wanted for a difficult job, the rule is, "send out an Irishman." In South Africa, the High Commissioner, the Governor of Natal, and now the Agent General at Pretoria, are all Irishmen.

—ZOLA, now that his "Rome" has been placed on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, obtains an advertisement of incalculable value, but, for the first time, finds himself classed with DESCARTES, FENELON, MALEBRANCHE, LOCKE, ROUSSEAU, VOLTAIRE, COUSIN, BURNOUF, SAINTE BEUVE, MILL, RENAN, EDGAR QUINET, TAINE, EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, LAMENNAIS, the Pope himself, (if Cardinal PECCI really wrote the famous pamphlet attributed to him,) STENDHAL, VICTOR HUGO, EUGENE SUE, MURGER, LAMARTINE, GEORGE SAND, and DUMAS—to mention just a few out of an almost endless list that might be made.

—The civil war has operated in the memories of Americans to fix a great gulf between the present generation and all that happened "before the war." There is not a reputation now conspicuous which has not been made either during the war or since its close. We read, almost with a sense of reading ancient history, that ex-Senator PAYNE of Ohio, who died yesterday, was the author and reporter of the minority, or Douglas report, submitted to the Charleston Convention in 1860, the adoption of which divided the Democratic Party and insured the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—A writer in Le Temps referring to the difficulty of learning the English language remarks: "At the time when I studied English on the benches of the university, I remember that we passed long hours in studying the differences between 'shall' and 'whill.' We never solved the problem." So it would seem.

—One of Lord RUSSELL of Killowen's party in America, writing home, gives the following incident of a golf match, played at Dobbs Ferry, between WILLIE DUNN and WILLIE PARK: "The heat was intense, and the golf balls were carried around by a caddie on a bucket of ice to keep them from melting."

—Dr. NANSEN'S vessel, the Fram, was built by COLIN ARCHER of Laurvig, the uncle of WILLIAM ARCHER, the English dramatic critic. COLIN ARCHER is of pure Scottish blood, but he long ago settled in Norway.

—The Richmond Times finds it timely to reprint EDGAR ALLAN POE'S weird story of "The Gold Bug."

A BIG STORM AT NEWPORT.

It Causes the Postponement of Mrs. Brice's Fete Champetre.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Newport has been in the throes of a great storm all day and few cottagers went out of doors. The rain fell in torrents nearly all of the time, and the wind blew a gale from the northwest, devastating the foliage and lawns and leaving the ground strewn with flowers, leaves, and tree branches. Great damage was done to the grounds about the villas, and it is doubtful if the flower beds will be repaired this season.

The fête champêtre which was to have taken place here on the lawn of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's residence for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York, was, of course, out of the question, and is postponed until to-morrow.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were Mrs. James Edwards, Miss Jean Ogilvie of New-Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert James Eldlitse, Edward Marecal of New-York, Dr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donovan of Baltimore, Mrs. Albert D. Booj, Mrs. M. E. Norment, Mrs. L. W. Taylor of Washington, Mrs. L. L. Hollon, Mrs. C. H. Winfield of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Bousman of Lancaster, Penn., E. Butterworth of North Adams, Mass., Miss M. E. Conelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey and Miss Ethel R. Dunbar of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gladding of Providence.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will close their Newport season Saturday and go to Rhinebeck for the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, who have been visiting at the cottages, returned to Tuxedo to-day.

Registered at the Casino to-day were John Everhart and C. F. P. Richardson of New-York, Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, United States Navy, and William E. Curtis of Washington.

Mrs. Arthur Herbert left to-day for New-York to sail for Europe to-morrow to join her husband, a Secretary of the English Embassy at Berne. She has been visiting her mother, Mrs. William Gammell.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore entertained at luncheon to-day and this evening. Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. John Cadwalader, and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown were Mrs. W. B. Davis, S. Franklin Spanton of New-York, F. M. Hersey, G. A. Launs of Boston, Archer Greene, Gustavus Taylor of Providence, D. M. Barrington of Philadelphia, and B. F. Taussig of St. Louis.

MARRIED BY MAYOR STRONG

Miss Von Lunge Becomes the Wife of Benjamin Caro.

A charming little romance reached its culmination yesterday morning in the City Hall, when Mayor Strong declared Miss Bertha Von Lange and Benjamin Caro man and wife, and they departed on their wedding tour to Niagara Falls.

Miss Von Lange's father, Benno Von Lange, a descendant of an old and noble Prussian family, entered the Prussian Army in his twentieth year, and served through the Schelswig-Holstein, the Austrian, and the Franco-German wars, and was present at the siege and battle of Metz. He was a Lieutenant when, in 1871, he resigned and came to America. He married Miss Von Busse, the daughter of Conrad Von Busse, formerly Superintendent of the College Point India Rubber Works, and the couple have since lived at College Point, except for three years, when Herr Von Lange bought and conducted a farm in Silesia, Prussia, near Posen. An inundation of the River Oder ruined Herr Von Lange's rye fields one year and bankrupted him, so that he returned to America.

While the Von Langes were living in Silesia Miss Bertha was born. During one of his visits to Europe, Herr Von Lange met Mr. Caro, the son of Jacob Caro, Spanish Consul in London, and himself an Englishman, and young Mr. Caro, on his last visit to America met Miss Bertha. This was during the past Summer. The young couple became engaged about three months ago, and Herr Von Lange, who had known Mr. Caro some eight years, had no objection to an early marriage. So it was celebrated yesterday, and the couple went at once to Niagara Falls, and will go to Europe later on the steamship Spree. Mr. Caro's house has branches in both London and Berlin, and the couple will divide their time between the two cities.

Herr Von Lange won the Prussian military order of the Iron Cross by his services in the Franco-German war.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Mead—Mills.

Miss Mary Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills of Larchmont, N. Y., and Dr. Edward I. Mead of Greenwich, Conn., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Homes of the Mamaroneck Methodist Church.

Owing to the recent deaths in both the bride and bridegroom's families, the wedding was very quietly celebrated.

The bride, who is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mills, was dressed in white satin, draped with chiffon and point lace. She is a tall brunette.

Miss Beulah Irene Mills, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a becoming gown of white crêpe de chêne. Mrs. Mills, the mother of the bride, was dressed in black satin trimmed with duchesse lace.

The guests at the wedding and bridal dinner were Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills, Miss Gertrude Hewlett, Miss M. E. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Merrit Smith, Mr. De Witt Lyon, Ernest Hodges, Frank Ambruster, and Masters George P. and William Mills.

Handy—Murphy.

Miss Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Murphy, and Martin Handy were married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor.

Miss Nellie Mulholland was the maid of honor. Edward Handy was best man.

A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 116 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John Carter, Mr. and Mrs. James Boyle, W. H. Stewart, Miss Place, Mrs. Henry S. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McManus, E. Druding, Dr. Branth, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Murphy, and Mr. and Mrs. John Redmond.

Wallace—Seccombe.

WASHINGTON, Conn., Sept. 9.—Miss Grace M. Seccombe and Fred W. Wallace were married here this afternoon. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. J. Franklin Carter of Fall River. Mr. Wallace is one of the best-known men in Yale football history.

The best man and the ushers were all Yale men, classmates of the groom, and came from Boston, Brooklyn, and New-York. The best man was Dr. William Brynsmade of Brooklyn. There were six ushers—A. Henry Mosely of Boston, George E. Elliott, Frederick Perkins, Harry W. Beecher, Arthur Shipman, and Edwin Parsons—the last three being football players at Yale—all from New-York and Brooklyn.

Chamberlain—Marrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—Miss Carolyn C. Marrow of Washington and Lieut. John L. Chamberlain of the First Artillery, United States Army, were married at St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Narragansett Pier, today. The best man was Capt. James Allen, United States Army.

The ushers were Lieuts. E. S. J. Greble, L. S. Wilbour, United States Army; A. W. S. Cochran, United States Army, and Lieut. W. P. Richardson, United States Army. They were all dressed in military uniform. The bride's little sister, Marguerite Preston, was the bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the bride's stepfather, assisted by the Rev. Edwards Bennett.

Whittaker—Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Santa Rosa, at noon today, Miss Virginia Carter Thompson was married to Alan Dean Whittaker of Philadelphia. The bride is the daughter of Robert A. Thompson, editor of The Santa Rosa Democrat, and niece of the United States Minister to Brazil.

REPORTERS RULED OUT

ACTION TAKEN BY THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

A Resolution Urging the Payment of Salaries to Members of Parliament—The Congress Addressed by Two American Delegates—A Plan to Nationalize Land and Other Property Indorsed by the Delegates by a Large Vote.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 9.—The Trades Union Congress resumed its sittings this forenoon. The President announced the expulsion from the sittings of the congress of all reporters representing newspapers which employ non-union compositors, which, although ordered by resolution yesterday, had not been in the meantime enforced. The following resolutions, offered respectively by Mr. E. Cowey of the Miners' Federation, Mr. A. Wilkies, representing the Associated Shipwrights' Society, and Mr. J. M. Jack of the Associated Iron Molders, were then passed:

"That this congress tenders its thanks to those members of Parliament who have supported the principle of paying the members of Parliament for their services, and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee of the congress to do its utmost to get the question again introduced into Parliament, with a view to its being legalized, coupled with the payment of returning officers' charges from the local rates."

"That this congress is of opinion that trades unionism and co-operation, both distributive and productive, have been of considerable value to the workers, and should receive their earnest and material support, and that where differences arise between trades unionists and co-operators the matter be immediately referred to the joint committee of trades unionists and co-operators, or to impartial referees mutually agreed upon."

"That, in the opinion of this congress, the Truck Act Amendment bill introduced by the late Home Secretary is non-effective as a protection to the workers against the deductions from wages, in so far as the signing of a contract may frequently be made the condition of the worker's obtaining employment. We therefore instruct the Parliamentary Committee to urge on the Government the need for introducing an amended measure on the lines indicated in resolutions passed at previous congresses, providing that no contracting out on the part of the worker, by written agreement or otherwise, shall in any degree affect the illegality of such deductions as are in question from the wages; and should the Government refuse to introduce such a bill, the Parliamentary Committee be further instructed to prepare a bill and use every effort to secure its becoming law."

The American delegates, Messrs. J. W. Sullivan and Adolph Strasser, were introduced to the congress, and warmly welcomed.

Mr. Sullivan addressed the congress on the subject of the labor laws in force in the United States. Mr. Strasser also spoke, testifying to the good feeling of the working men and women of America toward their English brethren and sisters.

Herr von Elm, representing the trades unions of Germany, was introduced to the congress, and heartily welcomed. He made some interesting statements in regard to the German trades unions, which, he said, comprised over 200,000 members.

The congress, after an excited debate, passed the following resolution by a vote of 172 to 47:

"Resolved, That the resolution of the congress passed at a sitting held at Norwich Sept. 6, 1894, on the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie, and which reads thus: 'That in the opinion of this congress it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land and the whole means of production, distribution, and exchange, and that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to promote and support legislation with the above object,' be rescinded, and that the following resolution take its place: 'That, in the opinion of this congress, it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals, royalty, rents, and railways, and municipalize all water, artificial light, and tramways' undertakings within their several authorities, and that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to promote and support legislation with the above object.'"

The next business was the passing of the special motion excluding from the sittings of the congress reporters representing newspapers employing non-union compositors. The reporters affected by the resolution then withdrew from the hall.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.

British Consul General Talks of the War on the Island.

Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived last evening. He is on leave of absence and is bound for his home, in England, where he expects to stay until after the Christmas holidays. He has been stationed at Havana for four years, and it is two years since he has visited England, where his family remained.

Vice Consul Herbert Harrison, who succeeds Gilbert Fraser at New-York as Consul, Mr. Fraser having been assigned to Baltimore, is himself succeeded at Havana by Cecil Gosling, and Mr. Gosling will be Acting Consul General in the absence of Mr. Gollan.

Mr. Gollan said regarding the situation in Cuba that there were now 150,000 Spanish soldiers, and the first of the reinforcements with which Spain hopes to crush out the rebellion arrived on the transport Montevideo just before the Vigilancia sailed. There were 1,900 men aboard.

"It is a big island," Mr. Gollan said, "and it takes an enormous number of men to simply police the coast towns."

The insurgents, it was suggested, seemed to have little difficulty in effecting a landing for their filibustering expeditions, whereupon the Consul General said that they seemed to have little difficulty in getting away from this country.

Mr. Gollan said that business on the island was at a standstill, and the people were leaving the island in great numbers. Fever is prevalent, and the death rate is high, but, owing to the absence of reliable records, it was impossible to form an estimate of the mortality. The troops suffered especially, as they were not acclimated.

Regarding the probable outcome of hostilities, Mr. Gollan would venture no opinion.

The Consul General will be at the Clarendon Hotel while in the city, and will sail Saturday on the Campania.

COST OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

Reinforcements Sent from Spain to the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—A Cabinet Council was held this morning, at which Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, demanded a credit of 35,000,000 pesetas for the purpose of defraying the expenses of prosecuting the war in Cuba for the month of September.

Official advices from Manila say that the Philippine Islands rebels who were intrenched at Cavite have retreated into the interior, burning the houses along their line of march.

BARCELONA, Sept. 9.—Fifteen hundred troops embarked on board the steamer Montserrat for the Philippine Islands today.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Standard tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Spanish Government has resolved to proceed energetically with measures for the suppression of the risings in the Philippine Islands and Cuba. The members of the revolutionary junta in Madrid who have been proved to be in correspondence with the rebels and with refugees in Florida and New-York, have been sent for trial before a summary court-martial. They include noted lawyers, the Professor of Penal Law in the Havana University, the President of the College of Music, and two wealthy merchants

THE CARTHAGENA RAILROAD WAR.

The Government and the Road Remain Firm in Their Positions.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 9.—The trouble between the Manager of the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad and the Government has resulted in the complete stoppage of traffic between the wharf and the Custom House. The wharf is filled to the extent of its capacity with goods which include a great deal of combustible property. All insurances on the wharf have been cancelled, and placards announcing such cancellation are being posted daily.

Manager Ford of the railroad company is receiving the protection of the British Consul, and the company absolutely refuses to yield a single one of its claims to the right to continue to carry on its business as heretofore. On the other hand, the Governor of the Province of Carthagena persists in his demand that the company shall receive and transport all freight by weight.

Later advices from Carthagena state that traffic on the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad has been partially resumed. The goods that were detained on the wharf were the property of merchants who refused to pay the rates demanded. Manager Ford is expected to arrive to-morrow.

DR. NANSEN IN CHRISTIANIA.

Welcomed by King Oscar After a Popular Reception.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 9.—Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, who recently returned from an expedition in search of the north pole, arrived here this afternoon on board his vessel, the Fram, and was given a great national reception.

The Fram was met by a small naval squadron and a fleet of seventy passenger steamers and escorted up the fjord. All along the shores the buildings and shipping were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and as the explorer's vessel passed up the cannons of the warships boomed, and the crowds which had gathered along the banks cheered again and again.

Dr. Nansen proceeded to the royal palace, where he was given a hearty welcome by King Oscar and the Crown Prince. This evening a State banquet was given in his honor.

The King conferred upon Dr. Nansen the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Olaf.

Joseph Chamberlain's Interview.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A report of an interview with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in America, has been cabled and published here, wherein that gentleman says that the statement made in London dispatches published in the United States that his recent eulogy of Mr. T. M. Healy, to whom he alluded as the greatest living Irishman, is ridiculed by the newspapers is mere nonsense. The Westminster Gazette sarcastically comments upon Mr. Chamberlain's statement, saying: "We must confess that we are charmed with Mr. Chamberlain's naïveté, especially when he adds proudly that 'the English are not that kind of people.' We think Mr. Chamberlain is hardly justified in his boast, whatever he may have meant. Both the English and the Irish are just that kind of people."

Goerlitz Military Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—In the military manoeuvres at Goerlitz to-day the Prussian cavalry division, which yesterday checked the advance of the Saxon cavalry division, was routed from its position on the Krectowitz Hills by the Saxon cavalry and forced to retire upon the town of Gleina, which it did under the support of the Prussian infantry. Two Saxon divisions gained positions from Gurig via Kama to Auritz. The Twelfth and Eleventh Prussian divisions were taken on the left flank by the Twenty-third Saxon Division, with artillery, and were obliged to retire to the Radlitz and Kanitz line.

To be Executed for Desertion.

ATHENS, Sept. 9.—A number of officers in the Greek Army who deserted from their commands and joined the insurgents in the Island of Crete recently returned to Athens and gave themselves up to the military authorities. Decrees have been signed condemning sixteen of them to death. The executions of the condemned men will take place at Nauplia.

YOUNG BUT COURAGEOUS.

Thieving Tramp Fatally Wounded by a Twelve-Year-Old Girl.

HICKSVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The home of M. Tracht, four miles north of here, was visited by two tramps yesterday afternoon who were bent on robbery. Mr. Tracht was in Hicksville in the morning and drew from the bank $1,000. The money was in the house, while Mr. and Mrs. Tracht were at the home of a neighbor not far away.

Two masked men approached the house, and one entered while the other kept guard on the outside. Minnie, the twelve-year-old daughter, was up stairs. She picked up a loaded shotgun that was standing in the room, and, seeing the thief through a transom, fired two shots, riddling his body. The other man, hearing the report, fled. The wounded man will die.

Married One of His "Angels."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—Jacob Schweinfurth, the self-declared "Christ" who has maintained a "heaven" near Rockford, Ill., for several years past, and who has large numbers of misguided people among his followers, was married in this city this afternoon to Mary Ann Tuttle, one of his most prominent "angels," as the women are termed who have espoused the cause of Schweinfurth.

Work for a Thousand Idle Men.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 9.—The American tin-plate factory resumed operations yesterday with eleven out of sixteen mills and 1,000 men went to work. The other mills will resume operations within a short time, when the other 250 men will be given employment.

CYCLIST RODE OVER A CLIFF.

Fell Thirty Feet on Rocks and Was Found Senseless.

George Fenner of Bayonne was riding down the Gorge Road Tuesday night. He lost control of his wheel at the Shadyside curve, and was dashed over the precipice. He fell on a ledge of rocks thirty feet below.

He was insensible when found by his friends. His head was badly cut, his nose broken, and his right leg dislocated at the hip joint. He was attended by Dr. Koehler and sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

The accident occurred at the same point where Henry Schneider of New-York was killed four months ago.

Madeline Pollard Returns.

Madeline Pollard, of Col Breckinridge fame, was a passenger on the steamship Servia, which arrived yesterday. It was said she traveled with Mr. and Mrs. Davey, who went to the Union Square Hotel, but at the hotel she was not in evidence.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—3:20 A. M.—67 West One Hundredth Street; flat; damage, $400.

—2:20 P. M.—147 West Fifteenth Street; dwelling of Thomas O'Brien; damage, $1,800.

—7:20 P. M.—Electric light wire, 175 First Avenue; no damage.

—8 P. M.—Canvas awning, 887 Second Avenue, Samuel Bloodburg; damage, $15.

"THE GEISHA" AT DALY'S.

The New "Musical Comedy" from London Received with Approbation.

In the first place "geisha" is pronounced to rhyme with Asia, and, like sheep and deer, the word may be singular or plural. You may say, with propriety, either "the geisha is" or "the geisha are." In this particular case the geisha is Miss Dorothy Morton, while the geisha are the young (and middle aged) ladies of the chorus.

Also, "The Geisha" is a "Japanese musical comedy," which, of course, is not a bit Japanese, except in a Western and frivolous way, and is not "comedy" except in the broadest and most recent sense of the word. But "The Geisha" is all pretty good fun, and it gratifies the eye while it tickles the ear. In the beginning there are some phrases and sentences which, if they had been imported from any place in the world but London, might be taken for double entendre or its equivalent—but honi soit qui mal y pense. It is tolerably certain that two-thirds of last night's big and vociferous audience at Daly's Theatre saw no hidden meaning in the piece.

Daly's Theatre has been redecorated, but with no change in the color scheme, and is a bright and gay place. "The Geisha," which will hold the stage there until after the elections, and with great profit to all who have a share in the money receipts, was written, as to its prose, by Mr. Owen Hall, with the assistance of the early humorists; the lyrics, which are dainty and sprightly, were written by Mr. Henry Greenbank; the music, much of which is excellent in its way, was composed by Mr. Sidney Jones and Mr. Lionel Monckton. The way of the music is that pointed out to young English composers by Sir Arthur Sullivan when it is not that unblushingly followed by makers of music-hall songs. Between the pretty sensuousness of Sullivan and the negative tum-tum of the music halls Sidney Jones's melodies waver. Mr. Monckton composed only two of the songs, a sea ballad, founded on the logical precept, "Jack is always useful when he's wanted," and a song and dance, "The Toy Monkey," which are both lively. Most of the music was vehemently encored last night, even the worst of it.

The piece was tastefully mounted, with two purely ideal views of Japan, in which the roses and chrysanthemums bloom as naturally as possible. The performance is generally neat, dexterous, and well ordered. Few of the singing voices are remarkable, but the singers have all been well trained. The first act is full of appreciable fun. Only a dull person or a hopeless invalid could fail to be amused by much of it. With a few bright passages excepted, the second act is tolerably feeble stuff. The fortune-telling expedient is calculated to make an American humorist sigh.

But there are tunes in "The Geisha," perhaps half a dozen of them, which will soon be whistled in the streets. There are some quotable new jokes. There is an infusion of mild sentiment. There are rich and beautiful pictures. The costumes are very fine.

The greatest individual hit last night was made by Violet Lloyd, an English soubrette, who played the same rôle in London last Summer as understudy to Letty Lind. She is a piquant little person, with a droll but pretty face, sufficient voice, a sense of humor, and plenty of agility. Miss Dorothy Morton as the geisha, O Mimosa San, was much as she was as Yum Yum in "The Mikado" last Summer. She sang sweetly and filled the rôle. Mr. Stevens as a preposterous Japanese dignitary, and Mr. Sampson as a comic Chinaman, who sometimes seemed to be a stage darky, created much diversion. Mr. Van Renseller Wheeler, Mr. Gresham, and Miss Helma Nelson were satisfactory.

The Cast.

The Marquis Imari	Edward Stevens
Lieutenant Katasia	Neal McKay
Wun-Hi	William Sampson
O Mimosa San	Dorothy Morton
Juliette	Hilma Nelson
A Hana San	Carrie Lamb Cowen
Reginald Fairfax	Van Renseller Wheeler
St. Pancras	Eric Scott
Cunningham	Herbert Gresham
Arthur Cuddy	George Lesoir
George Grinston	Henry Gunson
Tommy Stanley	Miss Emory
Lady Constantine	Marie St. John
Miss Molly Seamore	Violet Lloyd

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK DECLINES.

Refuses Illinois Sound-Money Democrats' Nomination for Governor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Gen. John C. Black has written a letter formally declining the nomination of the State Gold Democratic Convention of Illinois for Governor. After saying that he was out of the State at the time of his nomination, and giving as a reason for the delay in answering the notification that he needed time to ascertain the reasons for his nomination, he says:

"I have used every means at my command to ascertain what the situation in this State was and what would be my duty. I am convinced by my investigations that in this State the election for Governor lies between Messrs. Tanner and Altgeld. I recognize the disinterested character and lofty aims of your organization; that it seeks to establish the Democracy upon its ancient foundations and amidst its ancient principles, a refuge for its erring brethren in the future and a safeguard of free government. I recognize the unselfish devotion of the men present in your convention to principle and Democracy, but I am further convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the only effect in the election of my candidacy would be to diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in their opinions as to whose chances would be most seriously impaired, but, in any event, the whole effect of my candidacy, so far as the election is concerned, would be what I have stated above, namely, to diminish the chances of one or the other of the candidates. So believing, I feel constrained, highly as I prize the good opinion of the gentlemen who placed me in nomination, to decline to be a candidate."

It is believed that the declination is positive, and that the Executive Committee has decided to replace Gen. Black with ex-Congressman W. S. Forman, the present nominee for Attorney General on the same ticket.

To Notify Palmer and Buckner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Mr. John R. Wilson, who was delegated by Chairman Bynum to name the committee which will notify Gens. Palmer and Buckner of their nomination by the Indianapolis Convention, has completed the list, as follows: Ex-Gov. Jones, Alabama; C. B. Moore, Arkansas; T. B. Bold, California; L. F. Ehrich, Colorado; Alexander Wildman, Connecticut; John S. Rosselle, Delaware; Arthur Meige, Florida; T. B. Neal, Georgia; F. R. E. Kimbrough, Illinois; L. M. Martin, Iowa; August Brentano, Indiana; Charles J. Lantry, Kansas; W. H. Spellman, Louisiana; C. Vey Holman, Maine; W. C. Bruce, Maryland; William Jenney, Massachusetts; Vernon H. Smith, Michigan; F. W. Cutcheon, Minnesota; E. T. Bailford, Mississippi; F. W. Lehman, Missouri; A. H. Nelson, Montana; D. B. Holfe, Nebraska; F. M. Hoyt, New-Hampshire; Eugene Vanderpoel, New-Jersey; J. D. Kelly, New-York; Louis Delacroix, North Carolina; L. A. Redney, North Dakota; William Halding, Ohio; A. N. Bush, Oregon; J. C. Bullitt, Pennsylvania; Oscar Lapham, Rhode Island; W. W. Ball, South Carolina; John B. Hunter, South Dakota; J. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; M. F. Mott, Texas; W. H. Cremer, Vermont; Joseph Bryan, Virginia; Hugh Wallace, Washington; Joseph Ruffner, West Virginia; J. J. Hogan, Wisconsin, and John Lynch, New-Mexico.

Chairman Hinkley to Retire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—An article which appeared in a New-York paper this morning announcing the retirement of James W. Hinkley from the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, was shown to Mr. Hinkley this afternoon and he acknowledged its correctness.

HENRY B. PAYNE DEAD

OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC PATRIARCH STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Candidate for the United States Senate in 1851—Elected in 1884—His Argument Against Secession in the Convention of 1860—Member of the Electoral Commission of 1876—Candidate for the Presidency Against Thurman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne, ninety years old, who had been regarded for many years as the Democratic patriarch of Ohio, died at his home at 9 o'clock this morning. He was smitten with a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday, and, except at intervals, was unconscious until his death.

Henry B. Payne was one of the most interesting figures in American political life. A close political friend of Stephen A. Douglas; a delegate to the famous Democratic Conventions of 1856 and 1860; Chairman of the Committee on Platform, and manager for Douglas in the latter; an opponent of Vallandigham during the war; member of Congress, and friend of Samuel J. Tilden; member of the Electoral Commission during the Tilden-Hayes contest; candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in opposition to Allen G. Thurman in 1880, and elected United States Senator in 1884, when the companions of his middle age were dead or retired—such in brief is the record of Mr. Payne.

Henry B. Payne.

Mr. Payne was born Nov. 30, 1810, at Hamilton, N. Y. He was educated in his native town and at Clinton, graduating from Hamilton College, Clinton, in 1832. He then went to Canandaigua, where he studied law in the office of John C. Spencer. Stephen A. Douglas was then a student in another office in the city, and the young men became warm friends. Each developed a desire to move West, and while Mr. Douglas went to Illinois, Mr. Payne removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he finished his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1834.

Mr. Payne was active in the practice of law until 1846, having formed a partnership and received many clients. In that year, however, a hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by confinement and overwork, compelled him to give up active practice and to enter into business and politics.

Interested in Railroads.

Mr. Payne became a member of the Cleveland City Council in 1849, and had his attention directed to railroad matters in that year by the petition of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway—now part of the "Big Four" system—for concessions. He advocated the claims of the railway in the Council and was successful.

Mr. Payne was elected President of the City Council in 1851 and held the office until 1854. His insight into railroad matters gained during that time caused him to turn his attention to railway building, and he became one of the original Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railway, which was afterward extended into the Lake Shore system. His prominence in these matters soon gave him great opportunities, and he held many positions of trust in Cleveland. He was thrown into contact with Commodore Vanderbilt, and became a holder of a large amount of stock in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway and other roads.

The foundation for his great fortune was laid by Mr. Payne before his marriage, but he was helped greatly by the wealth that came to him when he married Miss Perry, daughter of Nathan Perry, a very wealthy merchant of Cleveland. Mr. Payne bought property on Euclid Avenue, which has since become the pride of Cleveland; invested in many growing industries of the city, bought a large block of Standard Oil stock, and invested in mines in the Lake Superior region, until he became one of the leading millionaires of Cleveland.

Entry into National Politics.

Mr. Payne first entered National politics in 1848, when he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention that nominated Lewis Cass. He was a delegate again to the National Convention of 1856 and was a supporter of James Buchanan. In the meantime he had become famous because of his long contest for a seat in the United States Senate. He had been elected State Senator in 1849, and in 1851 he became the candidate of his party for the Federal Senate.

The Ohio Legislature that year was divided almost equally, the Free Soil members holding the balance of power. The Whigs first nominated Gen. Thomas Ewing, Sr., but the Free Soil members would not vote for him. Then they tried Thomas Corwin and Sherlock J. Andrews, with the same result. Finally, after twenty-six indecisive ballots, Judge Ben Wade of Ashtabula, who had not been sufficiently prominent to make many bitter enemies, was brought forward, secured Free Soil support, and was elected by a narrow majority of one. The incident put forward the bluff Wade and eclipsed Mr. Payne for a time. It also had a great effect on the history of Ohio politics and on the affairs of the Nation. Political moralists have used this to show how small incidents may have big results.

Representative of Douglas.

Salmon P. Chase in 1857 defeated Mr. Payne for the Governorship of Ohio by a narrow majority of 1,530. Mr. Payne, whose defeat was regarded as a victory, was sent to the National Democratic Convention of 1860 at the head of the Ohio delegation. He was selected by Senator Douglas to reply to attacks that had been made on the latter by Yancey and Coombs, and reported from the committee the minority resolutions that were adopted by the convention. In his speech he was cool and conciliatory, gaining the good will of the Southern members and the respect of those from the North. He warned the Southern men of the ills that would follow an attempt at secession, and pleaded with them not to bring calamity on the country. During the war Mr. Payne remained a Democrat, but discountenanced the ideas of Vallandigham and others who endeavored to uphold the doctrine of States rights.

Elected to Congress.

In the convention of 1872 which nominated Horace Greeley for President Mr. Payne was conspicuous. He was very friendly to Mr. Greeley, and made a brilliant campaign in behalf of the candidate. Two years later he was a candidate for Congress in the Cuyahoga district, which had given a Republican majority of about 5,000 to 7,000 since the war. He was elected by a plurality of 2,500, and became prominent. He was made Chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives which acted with the Senate committee in drawing up the famous Electoral Commission bill. He reported this measure to the House, and was made a member of the commission. His moderation and influence were largely responsible for the peaceful settlement of the Tilden-Hayes contest.

A Candidate for President.

Mr. Payne went before the Democratic National Convention of 1880 as a candidate for President. The Ohio delegates were instructed for Allen G. Thurman. On the first ballot the vote stood: Hancock, 171; Bayard, 153½; Payne, 81; Thurman, 68½; Field, 65; Morrison, 62. The other votes were scattered. Mr. Payne's friends claimed that State pride should have caused Mr. Thurman to withdraw in favor of the Ohio man, who had shown the greatest strength. They said if Ohio's votes had gone for Mr. Payne on the second ballot undoubtedly he would have been the nominee. But Mr. Thurman declined to interfere, and Mr. Payne's name was withdrawn.

Mr. Payne was elected United States Senator in 1884—that is, over thirty years after his severe contest with Wade—to succeed Senator Pendleton. His campaign received the support of Mr. Tilden, the McLean faction, and of all the interests with which Mr. Payne was connected. He was a candidate for President before the Democratic National Convention of 1884, but again factional differences in Ohio militated against him. He served his term in the Senate with distinction, though very old, and was succeeded by Senator Brice.

One of Mr. Payne's daughters was Mrs. William C. Whitney, who died three years ago. The only surviving daughter is Mrs. Charles W. Bingham of Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Oliver H. Payne of New-York is his son.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Isaac Plumb.

Isaac Plumb died at Sherburne, N. Y., Tuesday night. He was born in New-York City June 18, 1808, learned the chairmaker's trade, was an active fireman, and a member of the old Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York Militia. He removed to Sherburne in 1842, was Justice of the Peace thirty-seven and a half years, Supervisor thirteen years, and a member of Assembly in 1876.

Mr. Plumb was a Democrat until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and since that has been a Republican. He leaves a wife, whose name was Catharine Grant, to whom he was married in 1841, and his daughter Anna, wife of E. Leroy Smith of Albany, N. Y., and his son Henry G. Plumb, an artist of New-York City. His elder son, Capt. Isaac Plumb, Jr., of the Sixty-first New-York Volunteers, died of wounds in 1864.

Gen. Richard C. Gatlin.

Gen. Richard C. Gatlin died at Mount Nebo, Ark., yesterday. He was born in Lenoir County, N. C., Jan. 18, 1809, was graduated from West Point in 1832, and served in the Seminole war in Florida in 1842. He was at Fort Brown during the bombardment by the Mexicans, and was wounded at the battle of Monterey. He commanded at Fort Smith from 1851 to 1857, and later at Fort Craig. He was promoted to be Major in the Fifth Infantry in 1861, and soon after was appointed Brigadier General of North Carolina troops and assigned to the command of the coast defense at Wilmington. He was Adjutant General of North Carolina.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. William Swindells, one of the best-known ministers of the Philadelphia Conference and editor of The Philadelphia Methodist, died yesterday morning at his Summer home, in Ocean Grove. He was in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Swindells was attacked with pneumonia a few days ago, and this was the direct cause of his death. For some time he was in charge of the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia.

—Dr. Sylvanus S. Mulford died suddenly at his home, 46 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday morning of apoplexy. He was sixty-six years old and a graduate of the class of '56 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the County Medical Society.

—Ex-Mayor Daniel Pond of Woonsocket, R. I., died in Providence yesterday in his sixty-sixth year. He had spent the larger portion of his life in the public service, and had been a political leader many years. He was a lawyer and retired manufacturer.

—Valentine Dietrich, a former member of the police force of this city, died in Sing Sing of cancer of the stomach Tuesday. He had served twenty years as keeper in Sing Sing Prison.

—Thomas Ganley, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Examiners of Troy, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heart disease.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

First of the Herreshoff Pair Christened Yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—Torpedo Boat No. 6, the first of the pair of twenty-six-knot boats to be built by the Herreshoffs for the United States Government, was successfully launched at 10 o'clock this morning. A bottle of champagne was broken over the bow by Miss Agnes Herreshoff, the daughter of the designer, and the boat was named No. 6.

The craft slid gracefully into the water, to the accompaniment of the cheers of the spectators and the shrieks of the whistles of the Cushing and the Stiletto, which were anchored off the dock.

Among the naval officers present were Judge Advocate General Ember, Lieut. Wood, Commander Converse, Lieuts. Dillingham, Smith, Buel, and Quimby, Ensigns Signor, Jackson, and Bostwick, and Chaplain Jones of the War College.

Yellow Fever on Board.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 9.—The Norwegian bark Sif, Capt. Noldrum, from Gonaives for Falmouth, England, laden with logwood, arrived here to-day with nearly everybody on board down with yellow fever. One of the crew died on Monday and was buried at sea. Among those afflicted with the disease are the Captain's wife and daughter. They are reported convalescent. The Captain will secure a fresh supply of medicine here and proceed on his voyage to-morrow.

Newspaper Suspends Publication.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 9.—The New-Bedford Evening Journal, a client of the Chicago Associated Press, has suspended publication. It has been a losing venture from its establishment, six years ago, since which time it has passed through the hands of half a dozen different owners. The present owners are John W., Charles R., and James T. Cummings, John W. Coughlin, D. D. Sullivan, and Quinlan Leary, all of Fall River.

His Gravestone Already in Place.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 9.—Isaac Chamberlain, aged sixty, of 115 Anne Street, Hartford, Conn., was struck by an express train and instantly killed while walking on the track at North Chelmsford yesterday afternoon. A few minutes before his death occurred the gravestone bearing his own name had been placed in position, lacking only the date of his death to make the inscription complete.

Sing Cue's Peculiar Weapon.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday one of the exhibits in the case of Sing Cue of 16 Pell Street, charged with assaulting Gertie Davis of the same address, was a weapon new to any one in the room, and as deadly an instrument as can well be imagined.

It consisted of a number of long steel links, covered with leather and fastened together like a chain with small iron rings. At one end was a leather-covered, pear-shaped piece of copper. The weapon was a Chinese slungshot, and was made to be carried in the sleeve. One, two, three, or four feet of it can be used. The woman said the Chinaman struck her in the face with the weapon, and two badly cut cheeks corroborated her statements. Magistrate Crane fined Sing $5.

A PROVIDENCE MAN DROWNED.

The Body of William F. Smith Found in North River.

The body of a man about forty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing about 150 pounds was taken from the North River at the foot of Charlton Street yesterday and removed to the Morgue.

The hair and mustache are of sandy color. The clothing consisted of a black overcoat, blue sack suit, white linen standing collar, white linen shirt, white cotton undershirt, black cotton socks, laced shoes, blue suspenders, and white necktie.

There were found in the man's pockets a gold watch and chain, pocketknife, two house keys, watch key, pair of eyeglasses, $29.72, Adams Express Company receipt to William F. Smith of Providence, R. I., and dated Sept. 6, 1896, at Providence; card bearing the name "Rev. James K. Ewer, No. 180 Power Street, Providence, R. I."; an envelope addressed to "A. G. Carlton, 47 India Street, Savannah, Ga," and having in the corner the printed name "T. Newell, M. D., 172 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.," and a small paper having written thereon "Archibald Dicker, 15 Highland Street, Providence, R. I."

The body had been in the water about two days.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—The body of the man found in the North River, New-York City, is that of William F. Smith of this city. He lived with his stepfather, Dr. Timothy Newell, up to four weeks ago, when he shipped as cook on a schooner bound for Florida. He left the vessel at Philadelphia and sent his effects to Dr. Newell by express.

The man may have committed suicide, but, as he was almost blind, it is probable that he walked off a pier. He has a divorced wife and a child living in this city.

SWINDLED BY HIS PARTNER.

A Sunday-school Superintendent Who Has Disappeared.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—F. L. Brigham, managing partner of the F. L. Brigham Shoe Company of this city, left town about two weeks ago, ostensibly for a few days' rest. On his failure to return, his partner, Seward E. Bowman, became suspicious and examined the books of the firm. The accounts are in bad shape, and Mr. Bowman found it necessary to give to the Third National Bank of this city a chattel mortgage for $29,500 on the company's stock to cover firm notes given by Brigham, of which his partner knew nothing. It is now charged by Mr. Bowman that Brigham has forged his mother's name to notes on which money was secured.

Brigham is a member of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church and a Sunday-school Superintendent. His family professes to know nothing of his actions and declines to reveal his whereabouts.

BALTIMORE SEES HER CHANCE.

Will Entertain the Ancient and Honorables of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which recently visited England, will come to Baltimore on Oct. 6, and there will be several days of unusual jollification.

Twenty-one years ago, at the Bunker Hill ceremonies, the Fifth Maryland Regiment, representing the flower of Baltimore's manhood and the best of its society, was a guest of honor. It was the first time the gray uniform had been seen in New-England since the close of the war, and it was made an occasion of great cordiality and enthusiasm, marking the beginning of the reunions and visitations which have done so much to let people know that "the war is over."

The Fifth Regiment is one of the most important military organizations of the South, and it has been maintained with increasing numbers and many new laurels. It has gone to various sections of the country, and has vied with the Seventh New-York in éclat and general reputation.

When it was known that the Bostonians would like to visit Baltimore, the city jumped at the opportunity. The Bostonians are rich, and they pay their own expenses, and they intend to give a banquet and all that sort of thing, but the Baltimoreans will measure up to the demands of hospitality, and they will take special pains in this cease, because it is the first chance they have had to pay back the amenities of twenty-one years ago.

The Fifth sent a committee of its officers to Boston to emphasize the invitation, the City Council passed a formal ordinance of welcome, with an appropriation attached; the business bodies are getting up excursions, and the city will honor the visitors in every possible way.

One of the incidents will be a trip to Annapolis by water, with a visit to the chamber where Washington resigned his commission, and a reception by the Governor of the State.

In connection with the visit an almost forgotten fact will be recalled. It is well known that the first blood of the war was shed in the streets of Baltimore. A gang of hoodlums attacked the Massachusetts troops as they were passing through the city, and several men were killed. The Maryland Legislature at its next session appropriated handsome sums for the families of these men, and the act was gracefully acknowledged by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Sons of Veterans Parade.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—The main feature of the Sons of Veterans' encampment to-day was the parade and review this morning. There were about 1,000 Sons in line, escorted by the Louisville Legion and several uniformed secret societies. Commander-in-Chief Russell and his staff reviewed the column from a stand in front of the Court House. Col. Grendorf of New-York has withdrawn from the contest for Commander-in-Chief. This is said to insure the election of Col. James L. Rake of Pennsylvania.

Tragedy in a Court House.

LANCASTER, Ky., Sept. 9.—Postmaster J. O. Hamilton shot and killed "Jim" Knox, colored, and accidentally wounded Judge R. A. Burnside in the Court House this morning. Knox had quarreled with the Postmaster about a loan, and had a pistol in each hand. He snapped one, and Hamilton began firing, killing Knox and wounding the Judge, who was in the line of fire.

Forced to Pay Back and Fined $30.

A patrolman saw four Polanders talking furiously on River Street, Hoboken, yesterday. The patrolman could not understand what the disagreement was about, and took the four to the police station. Recorder McDonough's inquisitions showed that Cespeda Polska, one of the four, of 122 Cedar Street, this city, had obtained $18 from each of the three under pretense of getting them passage to Germany. He was forced to refund and to pay a fine of $30.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill.

—PLAZA—Frederick Layton of Milwaukee.

—WALDORF—Frederick H. Winston of Chicago.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany.

—PARK AVENUE—Judge Robert R. Bishop of Boston.

—HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins of Boston and Major E. St. C. Pemberton of the British Army.

—IMPERIAL—Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, J. L. Stewart Richardson, and Capt. Burrowes of Scotland.

—MURRAY HILL—President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, United States Navy.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster and ex-Congressman J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson of Boston, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y.

CANNOT EXAMINE THE BOOKS.

Decision in the Suit of W. H. A. Brown Against Vanderbilt Estate.

The suit of W. H. A. Brown, administrator of the estate of W. H. Brown, who died last October, to recover $2,000,000 and interest from October, 1853, from the estate of Commodore Vanderbilt, was brought to an end yesterday by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upholding Justice Pryor ruling that Brown is not entitled to examine the business accounts of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. The

HARRY REED'S GOOD RACE

BEAT MAGIAN OUT AT SIX FURLONGS AT GRAVESEND.

Had a Narrow Escape from Serious Injury by Being Thrown Out of The Manxman's Saddle—The Californians Had a Big Coup in the Hurdle Race, with the Unknown, St. Jacobs—Goldcrest Wins a Race at Last.

The best race of a poor batch of seven that were run at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday was the sixth. It was a run of six furlongs for selling platers of three years old or upward. There were eight starters, with Harry Reed the favorite of the bunch and Zanone a strong second choice and the only one that was backed to any extent to beat the Dwyer International campaigner. There was a lively scramble for the lead when the start was effected. The Swain getting the rail and the lead and setting off at a very lively pace. Little Powers sent Zanone after him at the top of his speed, and the pair made the clip so lively that they raced themselves to a standstill by the time that the head of the stretch was reached.

At that point Harry Reed and Magian, both having managed to get by the field, settled down for a struggle for the money. Both Sims and Clayton rode their prettiest through the stretch, and for the greater part of the journey it looked as if Clayton would get Perry Belmont's colors home in front. But Sims was "out for the money" for fair this time, and he settled down for one of the prettiest finishes he has lately ridden. With whip and spur he worked persistently at Harry Reed, and at the last sixteenth pole had him a half length to the good. Then Magian came again, and the horses were on so nearly even terms that the crowd set up the liveliest sort of cheering and urging to the rival jockeys. Sims made a final and successful effort in the last few yards, and with a rush stalled off Magian—who raced strong at the end—and so won a very clever race by a head. The two pacemakers of the early stages of the race stopped so badly at the end that Song and Dance was able to rush by them and get the third money.

The other races were of the commonplace sort, beginning with a couple of dashes for maiden two-year-olds that had never been placed in a race. The dashes were at five furlongs, and both were won by dark horses that were heavily played by the smart division of the plungers. Kebo, at 7 to 2, won the first of the runs by a neck from Arabian, who was the favorite for the event. Kebo practically led throughout. Blue Devil, who was backed down to the same price as that laid against Kebo, won in the same fashion from Lineage, who was the favorite for the second dash.

The selling race at a mile was another victory for the Western contingent, who have been turning out so many good things of late. Salvable was the instrument through which they managed to get away with a lot of good money of the bookmakers. Ben Eder was the favorite, but once again proved that "Mike" Dwyer got a gold brick when he got him, as the best he could do was to run an indifferent second, being beaten a length and a half for the purse, and in turn beating Brisk twice this distance.

Fred Taral, the most popular of all the jockeys, had a very narrow escape from a serious accident in the fourth race, which was a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds. He had the mount on The Manxman, who was a hot favorite on the Manhattan form. The horses got away in a bunch, and there was a sharp scramble for the desirable positions before the horses had run a half furlong. A lot of crowding followed to catch the leaders. Ben Ronald and Ironsides, in their crowding, had collided with The Manxman just as they reached the turn. As a result The Manxman was knocked to his knees. Taral caught him and saved a tumble then, but before he could get the horse straightened out The Manxman was in full favorite on the speculation. The horses got away in a bunch, and there was a sharp scramble for the desirable positions before the horses had run a half furlong. A lot of crowding followed to catch the leaders. Ben Ronald and Ironsides, in their crowding, had collided with The Manxman just as they reached the turn. As a result The Manxman was knocked to his knees. Taral caught him and saved a tumble then, but before he could get the horse straightened out The Manxman was in full favorite on the speculation. This one sent Taral flying out of the saddle. Taral described as gracefal a parabola as was possible under the circumstances, and came down on his head so squarely that his jockey's cap was torn badly. Strangely enough that was all the damage that he suffered, and he was up and walking back across the field before many people in the crowd were aware that an accident had happened. The Manxman ran on and went out into the stretch a length ahead of the field, where he was caught and ridden back to the judges' stand by a stable boy. The only injury he received was a slight cut on one of his legs which did not look to be anything serious, though it may develop into something more later on.

Ben Ronald won the race handily enough from Swamp Angel, who beat Clymena out for the second money by a head.

The Western crowd that trains with Pat Dunne got a set-back in the handicap at a mile, in which they placed Damien heavily, though the Eastern crowd made Rubicon the favorite by the plunge made on this faint-hearted fellow. Keenan and Goldcrest were the leaders for the first six furlongs of the race, when Damien came on and got the best of Keenan, the latter saving an attack of the slows at the head of the stretch. Then Goldcrest and Damien fought it out to the end, the former winning under a hard drive by a half length, in which O'Leary did a clever bit of riding.

The California contingent scored a good win and took a lot of money out of the ring in the hurdle race, which wound up the day's sport. They had brought St. Jacobs over here for a "killing," and they got what they were after. No one knew anything about the horse, and so 8 to 1 was laid against him at the opening of the betting. The Californians got aboard so fast and so furiously that the stranger went to the post the favorite, and he won very handily, so many were inclined to think that all the other horses with the exception of Marble were engaged in a combination to "shoo" him home. None of them could or would catch him at all events, and he won pulling up by a length from Marble. After the race the Stewards had Chandler up to inquire into his apparently listless ride of Red Cloud, who was a strong second choice for the race. Nothing was done to Chandler, the matter being taken under advisement.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have never been placed. A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Kebo, Hazlewood Stable's ch. c., by Tea Tray-Kalula, 111 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. .....(Doggett)

2—Arabian, R. W. Walden & Son's br. c., 111, ... 5 and 1 to 2. .....(Littlefield)

3—Miss Lillian, Jennings & Jordan's b. f., 108, ... 15 to 1. .....(Johns)

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

Sunshanas, 111, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Red Spider, 110, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) The Stockbroker, 110, 15 to 1, (Ballard;) El Delecado, 111, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Trianon, 108, 10 to 1, (Harris;) Purse Proud, 114½, 12 to 1, (Coady;) Hewitt, 108, 8 to 1, (Hill,) and Chatterfeet, 108, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have never been placed; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Blue Devil, Wheatly Stable's b. c., by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, 111 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. .....(O'Leary)

2—Lineage, J. Williams's b. f., 108, 3 to 1 and even money. .....(Sims)

3—Sir Frederick, Goughacres Stable's br. c., 111, ... 5 to 1. .....(Hill)

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

Chum, 111, 6 to 1, (Ballard;) Rockfeller, 111, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Loch Glyn, 111, 10 to 1, (Bartee;) Roseban, 108, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) The Caddy, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Mr. Waverly, 111, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Black Velvet, 110, 30 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. A selling sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Salvable, P. Dunne's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. .....(Martin)

2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 107, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5. .....(Sims)

3—Brisk, G. Anderson's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1, ... even money. .....(O'Leary)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Amanda Y., 99, 8 to 1, (Sloane;) Volley, 106, 7 to 2, (Clayton,) and Dorothy, 99, 60 to 1, (——,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Ben Ronald, W. Cloyd & Co.'s br. g., by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 109½ pounds, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. .....(Lewis)

2—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 107, 7 to 2 and even money. .....(Hill)

3—Clymena, J. E. Madden's br. f., 107, 12 to 1. ....(Sims)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Bannock, 110, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Flying Squadron, 115, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Altonwood, 100, 50 to 1, (Shaw;) Iroquise, 107, 20 to 1, (Martin;) Billali, 100, 100 to 1, (Wapshire;) Waralda, 107, 15 to 1, (Sloane;) Euphemia L., 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Draught, 118, 60 to 1, (Coady,) also ran and finished as named. The Manxman, 121, 8 to 5, (Taral,) threw his jockey and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., 3 years, by Ben D'Or—Princess Iskra, 97 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5. .....(Hewitt)

2—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., 3, 106, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. .....(Martin)

3—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 4, 122, 7 to 1. .....(Griffin)

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

Lake Shore, 5, 109, 7 to 2, (Sloane;) Rubicon, 5, 111, 2 to 1, (Condy;) Ferrier, 6, 124, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Declaree, 5, 97, 25 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; a selling sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Violet, 114 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. .....(Sims)

2—Magian, P. Belmont's b. c., 4, 114, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1. .....(Clayton)

3—Jack of Spades, Kentucky Stable's b. h., 5, 102, 20 to 1. .....(D. Davis)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Zanone, 3, 93, 11 to 5, (Powers;) Lady Diamond, 4, 99, 3 to 1, (Sloane;) The Swain, 4, 110, 15 to 1, (Ballard;) Sun Up, 4, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Runaway, 5, 102, 30 to 1, (Shaw,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle race; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:24.

1—St. Jacobus, H. Maloney's ch. g., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Wood Violet, 138 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. .....(Martinus)

2—Marble, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 5, 130, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1. .....(Rowen)

3—Marcus, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 151, 7 to 1. .....(Mara)

Won by a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

McKee, 4, 146, 6 to 1, (Dunlap;) Winship, 5, 145, 10 to 1, (Slack;) Red Cloud, aged, 164, 9 to 5, (Chandler,) and St. Luke, aged, 144, 8 to 1, (Brazil,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Harrington, 135 pounds; Brandywine, 128; Halton, 124; The Manxman, 115; Medica, 115; Lithos, 115; Cassiopia, 114; Mistral, 111; Dorlando, 106; Tragedian, 104; Estaca, 104.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Master James, 110 pounds; Prosper, Jr., 110; Bellport, 110; Golf, 107; Dr. Grimes, 107; Beaumont, 107; Brilliancy, 107; Izmir, 107; Rock Ledge, 107; Scoggan, 107; Fernseed, 107; Nick Johnson, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Algeria Stakes; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. The Friar, 118 pounds; Ludwigshafen, 118; Leonore, 115; Salmak, 110; Princess Flavia, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Greenfield Stakes. Six furlongs. Hezlet, 110 pounds; Roundsman, 110; Tom Cromwell, 107; Rondo, 100; Tremargo, 100; Zanone, 97; Juno, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sir Francis, 110 pounds; Buckwa, 107; Long Beach, 107; Sue Kittie, 107; Captive, 105; Septour, 105; Ingomar, 98; Muskallonge, 95; Hazlet, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Ludwigshafen, 118 pounds; Nana H., 112; Susun, 110; Absentee, 108; Regulator, 108; Set Fast, 106; Salvado, 105; Collateral, 102; Florian, 92.

Persimmon's St. Leger.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—This was St. Leger Day at the Doncaster meeting, and, as had been expected, the classic stake was won easily by the Prince of Wales's colt Persimmon, who had previously won the Derby for the future King of England. It was a foregone conclusion that Persimmon would win, and the race was therefore devoid of general interest. Persimmon won the event in a canter by a length and a half from the Duke of Westminster's colt Labrador, the colt Rampion also owned by the Duke, being a poor third. The other starters were Funny Boat, Love Lane, Dynamo, and Chvele d'Or, one of the poorest fields that ever ran for this great race.

The race is at a mile six furlongs and 132 yards, and the time was 3:20. Persimmon was a hot favorite at 1 to 6, with 6 to 1 against Labrador, and fancy prices of all kinds against all the others.

Lord Lonsdale's Dolabra ran unplaced in the Cleveland Handicap, at a mile, which was won by Melange, with Leopold de Rothschild's Utica second and Le Dauphin third. Mr. Lorillard's Pigeon Wing, by Sensation-All Hands Around, started for the Milton Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, but failed to get a place.

TIED FOR SEVENTH PLACE.

New-Yorks Beat Boston and Are Even with Philadelphia.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 17; Brooklyn, 8.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburg 3.
Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 11.
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	83	34	.709
Cincinnati	72	44	.621
Cleveland	73	45	.619
Chicago	67	53	.558
Boston	67	53	.558
Pittsburg	62	54	.534
Philadelphia	57	61	.483
New-York	58	62	.483
Brooklyn	51	63	.462
Washington	50	67	.427
St. Louis	36	86	.295
Louisville	29	87	.250

The New-York ball team is now tied with the Quaker City team for seventh place in the race for the championship of the League. This is not very much to glory over, but it means that the local team is winning and playing better ball than it has all the season.

Boston's team visited the Polo Grounds yesterday and lost. The Washington team played in Philadelphia and won. "Dad" Clarke was the pitcher for the home team, and did well. The Bostonians were lucky. With two men on bases, Tenney, in the fifth, knocked the ball into the bleacheries for a home run. The New-Yorks hit at opportune moments, and, with the assistance of a few errors, managed to score 1 more run than their opponents. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Y'n H'n, cf	1	0	0	0	0	H'mill'n, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Tenney, rf	1	2	0	0	1
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	0	1	Duffy, lf	0	0	1	4	0	1
Joyce, 3b	0	0	3	5	1	Long, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Davis, ss	0	1	4	5	1	Tucker, 1b	0	2	6	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	1	3	1	McGann, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Stafford, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Bergen, c	0	1	2	1	0
Wilson, c	0	1	4	0	0	Cou'ns, 3b	2	1	3	0	1
Clarke, p	1	1	1	1	0	Stivetts, p	0	0	2	2	1	0
Total	7	8	27	11	3	Total	6	11	24	9	5

New-York	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hit—Duffy. Three-base hit—Tucker. Home runs—Tenney, Tiernan. First base on errors—New-York, 5; Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Clarke, 3; off Stivetts, 3. Struck out—By Clarke, 2; by Stivetts, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Clarke, 1; by Stivetts, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Boston, 11. Double play—Joyce and Beckley. Passed ball—Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

BROOKLYN BADLY BEATEN.

Kennedy and Abbey Were Batted Hard by Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The champions and the Brooklyns had a batting matinée to-day. Hoffer was not at his best, but Abbey and Kennedy were even less effective. Abbey retired in the second inning. Kennedy was very wild and forced in two runs. He was also batted hard in the eighth inning. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	1	2	2	Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Donnelly, 3b	1	1	2	0	1	A'son, lf&1b	2	3	5	1	0
Quinn, rf	3	3	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Jennings, ss	2	4	3	2	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	2	3	1
Keeley, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	2	4	2	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Reitz, 2b	2	2	1	3	2	Grim, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Brodie, cf	2	1	5	0	0	Payne, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Robinson, c	1	1	5	1	0	Burrill, c	0	1	4	2	0
Hoffer, p	1	2	0	1	0	Abbey, p	0	0	1	1	0
						Kennedy, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	17	16*	26	9	5	Total	8	13	24	13	4

*Corcoran out for running out of line.

Baltimore	0	8	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	—17
Brooklyn	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore 12; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 2; off Abbey, 1; off Kennedy, 8. Struck out—By Hoffer, 2; by Kennedy, 4. Three-base hits—Daly, Brodie, Anderson. Two-base hits—Doyle, Anderson, Shindle, Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Robinson. Stolen bases—Griffin, McGraw, (2,) Jennings, Robinson, Anderson, Hoffer. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy. Wild pitch—Kennedy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	4	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	—12	
Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	—11

Base hits—Washington, 17; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Orth and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	—8	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Wilson and Zimmer; Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Athletics Won Two Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Athletics defeated Wilmington twice this afternoon, each game being won by a batting rally in the closing innings. Scores.

FIRST GAME.

Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0	—10
Wilmington	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Athletics, 9; Wilmington, 11. Errors—Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Caln and Fox; Newkirk and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

SECOND GAME.

Athletics	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—7
Wilmington	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Athletics, 13; Wilmington, 9. Errors—Athletics, 4; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Yerkes and Schaub; Anderson and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Hartford, 4; Paterson, 3.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9.—To-day's baseball game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. The Patersons had a man on third and one on first, with two out. Hartford lost several runs by poor base running. The game was very poor compared with yesterday's. The score:

Hartford	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4		
Paterson	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3		

Base hits—Hartford, 9; Paterson, 7. Errors—Hartford, 2; Paterson, 2. Batteries—Bowen and Bottenus; Cogan and Smink.

Lancaster, 5; Newark, 2.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 9.—Newark dropped another game to Lancaster to-day. The game was marked by considerable wrangling, owing to the absence of an official umpire. Score:

Lancaster	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Lancaster, 4; Newark, 7. Errors—Lancaster, 3; Newark, 5. Batteries—West and Westlake; Garvin and A. Rothfuss. Umpires—Frank Rinn and George Ellis.

To Play Jersey's Best Teams.

The New-Yorks will go to Hackensack to-morrow afternoon to meet the strong Oritani nine. On Saturday Oritani will play the last game of the series with the Cuban Giants.

The Boston baseball team will play the Orange Athletic Club team at Orange the same day at 4 P. M.

THE CHOCTAW-PENGUIN CASE.

Probability that the Trouble Will Be Settled Out of the Courts.

When the suit of J. Montgomery Strong, owner of the sloop yacht Choctaw, against the Atlantic Yacht Club, for the continuance of an injunction restraining the club from holding a race for the Adams Cup, was called yesterday before Justice Truax, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, it was adjourned indefinitely by consent of counsel. It was stipulated by counsel that the proceedings might be renewed upon ten days' notice by either side. This arrangement was entered into in the hope that the case might be settled out of court.

It was said that the club Trustees held a meeting Tuesday night, and decided to reopen the protest against Mr. Strong's yacht. This concession on the part of the club Trustees was accepted by Mr. Strong, and the trouble, it is believed, will be settled without the intervention of the court.

The Adams Cup is valued at about $250. In June the cup was contested for by sloops in a series of three races. Mr. Strong's Choctaw won the first race, and the Penguin's owner, G. E. Brightson, protested the race, on the ground that an error had been made in the measurement of the Choctaw. Mr. Strong claimed that the protest came too late, as the club's rules provided that it should be filed before the expiration of four hours after the sailing of the race. This contention was not sustained by the Regatta Committee. The second race resulted in another victory for Mr. Strong's yacht, and the committee decided that the yacht should be remeasured by John Hyslop of the New-York Yacht Club. To this Mr. Strong objected, contending that Mr. Hyslop was not quite official measurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The third race was set for last Saturday. Mr. Strong's yacht had not been remeasured, and to prevent the Penguin from sailing over the course and claiming the race, the temporary injunction, which prevented the race on Saturday, was secured.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Passed West: Steam yachts Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Embla, John H. Hanan; Elsa, Miss E. L. Breese; Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah D. Fell; Alda, William P. Douglas; Sapphire, James Stillman, and Clermont, A. Van Santvoord. Schooner yacht Republic, George Matthews.

Passed East—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin, and Sea Bird, A. Boudouinhe.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Alsacienne, Caius C. Bragg; Elsemarie, J. B. King; Colonia, Clarence A. Postley, and Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S LIST.

Henshaw and Hedstrom Receive Official Credit for Tandem Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

SUSPENDED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

Charles Miller, Marion, Ohio; Hanson Willison, Cumberland, Md.; E. I. De Camp, Elkhart, Ind., or Penn Yan, N. Y.; William J. Daubenspeck, Allentown, Penn.; Oscar Flavell and Chester Paulin, Bridgeton, N. J.; A. Hume and D. A. Jackson, Camden, N. J.

Lamonte Driving Association, Lamonte, Me., has been placed upon the list of those to whom the sanction privilege is denied.

SUSPENSIONS REMOVED.

C. A. Keating, Ayer, Mass.; E. J. McCall, Donaldsonville, Iowa; L. Timmerman, Cairo, N. Y.; C. A. Keating, Springfield, Mass.; James F. Sullivan, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; "Will" H. Reynolds and John Durham, Sedalia, Mo.

Suspension placed upon Frederick E. Palmer, Rome, N. Y., has been reduced to expire Sept. 19.

Oct. 5 has been assigned to Washington, D. C., as a National Circuit date instead of Oct. 17.

RECORDS ACCEPTED.

Tandem, amateur, made at Paterson, N. J., July 4, 1896, by C. J. Henshaw and Oscar Hedstrom, unpaced, standing start, competition—one mile, 2:05; two miles, 4:18.

Tandem, amateur, made at Riverside, R. I., Aug. 1, 1896, by Frederick E. Devlin and Hans Hanson, unpaced, flying start, against time—quarter mile, 0:26 1-5.

TRANSFERRED TO PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

William Whitmore, Shannon, Ill.; R. W. Taylor, Morrison, Ill.; O. W. Hicks, Mount Carroll, Ill.; Frederick Lund, Sabula, Iowa, or Morrison, Ill.; George B. Moore, Philadelphia; Charles Palm, Minneapolis; D. Fredericks, Mount Carroll, Ill.; Joseph Thometz, Shannon, Ill.; "Tout" Miller, Mount Carroll, Ill.; Ray Pelton, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Carl A. Beers, Columbus, Ohio; Frank Kammer, Rochester, N. Y.; C. R. S. Enslow, Lawrence, Kan.; Harry B. Marsh, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel Brock, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. F. Eberhardt and W. L. Eberhardt, Salina, Kan.; Samuel Bren, Kansas City, Kan.; Thomas Davis and George T. Kreamer, Shenandoah, Iowa; L. P. Wikidal, R. S. Aird, R. C. Perine, and James Dargitz, Topeka, Kan.; P. M. Edwards, W. J. Tignor, J. M. Young, R. S. Merryman, R. E. Coleman, O. Hankins, T. C. Yeates, J. A. Fry, E. H. Eggleston, H. B. Warren, O. C. Hope, R. E. Pond, H. S. Coleman, A. L. Jones, R. C. Baker, W. C. Pond, T. G. Anthony, I. H. Bugg, D. Richardson, J. W. Temple, B. J. Hersman, H. F. Allen, A. W. Hauck, A. B. Cousins, T. B. Leonard, R. J. Hiter, J. W. Burnett, J. H. Schultz, John Armistead, H. H. Duncker, C. E. Loehr, all of Richmond, Va.; Arthur Coyle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; M. Krauss, Buffalo, N. Y.; Carl Abendroth, J. E. Wolf, and August Castendeick, Portland, Oregon; Frank W. Case, Tracey, Minn.; E. J. McCall, Donaldsville, La.; "Bert" Gibson, Rockdale, N. Y.; H. J. Parker, Rockwell's Mills, N. Y.; John Goldsworthy, Frostburg, Md.

SUSPENDED.

Sixty days from Aug. 31, unsanctioned races: Fred Lund, Sabula, Iowa, or Morrison, Ill.; O. W. Hicks, Mount Carroll, Ill.; E. A. Emmert, and G. Russell Lanark, Ill.; R. W. Taylor, Morrison, Ill.; William Whitmore, Shannon, Ill.

Ninety days from Aug. 31, for false entry: J. W. Hodges, Monroe, Wis.

Thirty days from Aug. 31, for false entry: John F. Steele, Lisbon, Ohio.

Ninety days from Aug. 31, unsanctioned races and false entry: Frank Paterson, Argyle, Wis.

Thirty days from Aug. 31, unsanctioned races: Frederick Davidson, Stanwood, Iowa; "Doc" Barkhurst, Springdale, Iowa; William Aldrich and William Knott, Tipton, Iowa.

Sixty days from Aug. 31, (or until entry fees are paid,) for misconduct and refusal to pay entry fees: Roy Hensell, Lansing, Mich.

Sixty days from Sept. 1, unsanctioned races: John Kauffman, John Phillips, John Watkins, George E. Copper, Baltimore, Md., and Milton Glen, Rose Hall, Md.

Thirty days from Aug. 3, for competing in unsanctioned races: A. A. Orr, Robert J. West, Brownsville, Penn., and —— Matthews, Monongahela, Penn.

Arthur Ruth, Reading, Penn., from all track racing until prize is returned which was erroneously given on July 4.

For entering races and refusing to pay entry fees: Frederick Olsen and Calvin Stedman, Berlin, Wis., until said fees are paid.

Sixty days from this date, unsanctioned races, with women competitors: Morry Krauss, Buffalo, N. Y.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Sept. 19—W. W. Burch, Rochester, N. Y.; Sept. 23—Alton Driving Park Association, Alton, N. Y.; Oct. 2—Silver Lake Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Perry, N. Y.; Sept. 24—McKeesport Cyclers, McKeesport, Penn.; Sept. 26—Elizabeth Athletic Association, Elizabeth, Penn.; Sept. 15—C. V. A. Society, Westfield, Penn.; Sept. 24—Straub & Grube, Lancaster, Penn.; Sept. 10—Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association, Staunton, Va.; Sept. 23—Wyoming Agricultural Society, Pittsburg, Penn.; Oct. 8—Kutztown Fair Company, Kutztown, Penn.

A Cycle Parade for Brooklyn.

It has been decided to have the Woodruff bicycle parade in Brooklyn on the evening of the 26th inst. The plan of the affair originated with the Logan Wheelmen, the purpose being to show to the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor the high esteem in which the pedalers of the city hold him. As Park Commissioner Mr. Woodruff has done much to improve the conditions for cycling in Brooklyn, and the wheelmen appreciating this will, no doubt, turn out in large numbers. The committee having the parade in charge is Robert W. Dye, Michael Furst, and John Barnett of the Logan Wheelmen; W. L. Garcia, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Louis Berger, Bushwick Wheelmen; C. W. Long, Paramount Wheelmen; F. S. Earle, Central Wheelmen; W. M. Volk, Tamaqua Wheelmen; J. H. Horsley, Pierce Cycle Club; G. D. McCrell, Dutch Arms Wheelmen; C. W. Greene, Liberty Wheelmen; J. Curry, Olympic Wheelmen; G. T. Eglehoff, Carroll Park Wheelmen; D. De F. Louderbach, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Charles G. Bahmann, Gilbert Wheelmen; R. J. Wulff, Prospect Wheelmen. Chief Consul I. B. Potter of the New-York Division will be Grand Marshal of the parade. The marshal of the first division, containing Brooklyn clubs, will be John Barnett; of the second division, for visiting clubs, P. Anthony Brock; of the third division, for unattached riders, J. Frank Borland. Women are invited to parade with any division in which they may have friends. The route will be decided upon next Tuesday evening.

Fliers in the Night Races.

Starting at S P. M. to-night, the bicycle races of the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association postponed from last Saturday evening will be run off at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. There will be four events, two for amateurs and two for professionals. Among the fast men entered in the amateur events are W. A. Barbeau, Walter C. Roome, L. V. Mockridge, W. A. Brown, C. J. Leibold, J. W. Judge, Frederick Richt, O. V. Babcock, A. S. Jungkind, and "Jack" Jasper. The entries and handicaps in the one-mile professional race are as follows: F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, scratch; Samuel Brock, Brooklyn, (15 yards;) John Schuessler, New-York, (30 yards;) H. K. Smith, Brooklyn, (40 yards;) C. E. Kluge, (50 yards;) George P. Kuhlke, Brooklyn, (60 yards;) J. W. Baldwin, New-York, (70 yards;) Frank Albert, New-York, (80 yards;) Charles Kindervatter, Irvington, (100 yards;) Frank McDonough, Brooklyn, (125 yards.) The referee will be A. G. Batchelder, the official handicapper of this State. Riders can reach the track via the Boulevard or Central Park, Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Columbus Avenue cable cars pass the track. The management has decided to charge popular prices for admission. Ample accommodations will be found at the track for the checking of wheels.

Edwards Wants a Record.

E. S. Edwards, the member of the Century Wheelmen who intends making a try for the record between this city and Philadelphia and return, now held by Charles P. Staubach, believes he can lower the existing figures from two to three hours. He desires to secure the services of three reliable volunteer timers to hold the watch at the start and finish. The start, weather permitting, will be from the City Hall on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 A. M

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Odd Bidding at a Foreclosure Sale—Offerings for To-day.

The New-York Realty Exchange has sold for Pincus Lowenfeld to P. Scangarella, at $26,175, the five-story brick tenement 55 Crosby Street, 25 by 100, and for A. Nelson, H. Stone, and W. Hartfield has exchanged with F. Gerardi the five-story front and rear brick tenements 234 Mott Street, 25 by 92, at a valuation of $25,000, for the five-story tenement 419 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, some little interest attached to the sale under foreclosure by Mr. George R. Read of the five-story brownstone flat 256 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100. After the terms of sale had been read, the auctioneer called for bids. An elderly man bid $35,000. Mr. Read strove to get more, but there was no response for several minutes. Just as he was about to knock down the property C. N. Bovee, Jr., who stood next to the bidder, announced that no one had bid $35,000. The auctioneer, his clerk, and a number of bystanders said they had heard the bid made. A lively colloquy followed, and resulted in the auctioneer's putting up the property again. The first bid was $20,000, and the highest $29,950, at which the property was knocked down to Bovee, who gave as the purchaser the name of Elizabeth A. Comstock, one of the defendants in the action.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure, at $2,000, to G. R. Hill, the plaintiff's attorney, a lot 25 by 100 on the northwest side of Catharine Street, Wakefield, being one-half of Lot 290 on the map of Washingtonville.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Melliss, referee, 429 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 113.11 by 25 by 115.7, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue, referee, 28 Henry Street, south side, 145.1 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,910.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar Street, for a four-story brick warehouse, by Washington Frothingham of Fonda, N. Y., owner; cost, $10,500.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by Mary Ward of 200 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner, for a one and two story brick and stone stable and coal shed; cost, $3,500.

Seventeenth Avenue, south side, 205 feet east of White Plains Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William H. Cockburn of White Plains, owner; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet east of Arthur Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Joseph Faiella of 892 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 452 Ninth Avenue, by Robert H. Martin of 479 Ninth Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 521 to 525 West Twenty-first Street, by Fannie J. Winch of Littleton, N. H., owner; alterations to a two-story and loft brick stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 44 West Fourteenth Street, by James H. Hay of 44 West Fourteenth Street, owner, B. J. Ludwig, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $21,000.

No. 1,128 Third Avenue, by Mrs. E. Blank of 419 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner, James Doris of 1,128 Third Avenue, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and clubhouse; cost, $25.

Union Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Home Street, by Anna M. Lass of 1,113 Union Avenue, owner, alteration to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by Elizabeth Murphy of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $750.

Union Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Home Street, by Anna M. Lass of 1,113 Union Avenue, owner, alteration to a one-story frame store; cost, $400.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 243 feet south of Southern Boulevard, by E. P. Post of Bedford Park, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 3,198 Third Avenue, by John W. Decker of 841 Forest Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

...ded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

104TH ST, 309 West; James B. Gillie and wife to John W. Alexander..... $100

UNION AV, s e corner Cambrelling St, —x—; Intervale Av, n corner of 169th St, 58.5x110.2x57.10; Stebbins Av, n w corner of 167th St, 85.4x29.9x irregular; Catharine F. Furlong and others to William S. Wilson..... 1

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; William H. Willis, referee, to Charles A. Meigs..... 31,100

165TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; George Tremberger and wife to Nanette L. Schneider..... 4,800

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 44 ft n of 170th St, 16.10x100; Richard M. Christensen and wife to Charles Yung and wife..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 60.10 ft w of 170th St, 16.7x100; same to Clement Wyss and wife..... 1

LAFAYETTE AV, e s, Lot 56, map of the village of Mount Hope; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as sheriff, to Horace Anderson. 450

SUMMIT ST, s s, 625 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Martha A. De Witt to Mary C. Soischeck..... 900

SUMMIT, AV, ss s, 648 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Martha A. De Witt to William Ackermann..... 900

LOTS 211, 213, and 233, map of Arden property; Webster White and others to Joseph R. Stein..... 9,005

LOTS 27 to 30, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Hanna Malone to Edwin Astley.. 2

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Bracken Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edinwald to Lena Bergmann..... 600

WEST 3D ST, s s, 87; Peter Thomas and wife to Albert Klemme..... 1

CLINTON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Charles H. Graham and wife to George Herring and wife..... 1

SAME property; George Herring and wife to Elizabeth Graham..... 1

BETHUNE ST, s s, 129.10 ft e of West St, 1.2x142.10x0.4x142.10; Seely R. Budd and wife to Western Electric Company. 1

SAME property; John M. Halght and others to same..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Henry Kipp to Mary Kipp..... 1

SAME property; Mary Kipp to Herman H. Kipp..... 10

81ST ST, 115 West; Claudine G. Conolly to Terence J. Duffy..... 20,000

81D AV, 606; Benjamin E. Hall, referee, to Charles Coudert..... 17,500

22D ST, 311 West; Margaret Fealey to George M. Garton..... 1

24TH ST, 253 West; Sarah A. Diegan to John G. Diegan..... 10

LEXINGTON AV, 606; Albert Klemme and wife to Anna M. Thomas..... 1

96TH ST, 230 to 234 East; Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, to Henry C. Copeland..... 16,750

2D AV, s e corner of 6th St, 114x105; 4th Av, c s, 155.10 ft s of 1st St, 44.7x75.9x43x88.1; also Lots 88, 89, 503, 504, 235, 516, and 517, map of Arden property; Frank Muehlfeld and wife to Louisa Heidt..... 1

LOT 208, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim L. Levy to Sarah F. Cahill..... 450

BECKER AV, s e corner of Fulton St, 41.8x120, 24th Ward; Dora Mandrey to James A. Henry..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

COOPER, Eliza, to Samuel J. Miner; 89 Jane St, 3 years..... $840

KELSING, Thomas H., to Israel Harris; 211 West 26th St and 218 West 29th St, 3 years..... 2,400

LEVY, Esther, to Elizabeth Grundy; 441 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ASTLEY, Edwin, to Jane Uhline; Lot 71, map of property of Joseph J. Gleason, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $980

ALIANO, Antonio, and Raffaele Guidetti and wives to Eliza Zerega and others, trustees; 23 and 25 Marion St, 5 years. 23,000

ALEXANDER, John W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 104th St, 149 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

BECK, Robert P., and wife to Morris Forst; n s of 81st St, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 600

BONAVIA, George, and wife to Frances S. Watson; n s of 18th Av, 165.4 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 18th St, 201.4 ft w of White Plains Road; n s of 18th St, 219.4 ft w of White Plains Road; n s of 18th St, 237.4 ft w of White Plains Road; n s of 18th St, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, (four mortgages,) 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to William H. Keating; n s of 18th St, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 1,000

BURKHARDT, Catharine F., to Anna Stier; 342 East 47th St, 3 years..... 500

BROWN, Mary C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40 East 31st St, 3 years..... 20,000

BAHLMANN, Herman J., and wife to Eliza Dean; n s of 53d St, 215 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 208, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 225

CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to John Rankin; n w corner of Columbus Av and 108th St, 1 year..... 8,000

CONNELLY, Catharine, to Frances C. O'Connor; s w s of 162d St, Lot 61, map of North Melrose, 3 years..... 12,000

CHRISTENSEN, Richard M., and wife to Hettie D. Carter and another, executrix, &c.; w s of Franklin Av, 44 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 3,750

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to James A. Riddell; w s of Prospect Terrace, 50 ft s of 13th St, 24th Ward, demand..... 2,250

SAME to Joseph S. Wood; same property, 1 year..... 250

DICKINSON, Walter, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.5 ft n of 62d St, 5 years..... 16,500

DISOSWAY, Frank B., and wife to New-York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 6th St, or Av, 295 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 3,500

DUFFY, Terence J., to French Benevolent Society; 115 West 31st St, 1 year..... 15,000

ENGELSON, Peter A., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w corner of Locust Av and Ryer Place, installments..... 7,250

HART, Catharine, to Peter Hart; s e corner Webster Av and Alden Place, 1 year.... 4,000

HART, Catharine E., to Peter Hart; e s of Webster Av, 276.10 ft n of 178th St, demand..... 4,500

LAUB, William, and wife to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n s of 159th St, 265 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 5,000

MARTIN, Kate F., to Mary O'Connor; n s of 80th St, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

MARX, Isaac, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 85 Avenue B, 1 year. 8,500

NOBLE, William, and wife to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 57th St, bonds..... 200,000

PFEIFFER, Friedrich, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; 17 Vestry St, 1 year..... 4,000

RICHARDS, Anna R., to Louis A. Richards; 41 West 60th St, 1 year..... 5,000

SAMUELS, Levi, and wife to N. C. Benziger and another, executors; n w corner of 1st Av and 1st St, 5 years..... 30,000

SMITH, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 144 West 99th St, demand..... 1,912

SOTSCHECK, Mary C., to Elizabeth L. Purdy; s s of Summit St, 623 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 300

WEBSTER, Eliza C., and another to Anna N. Rogers; s s of Briggs Av, 195.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 4,500

WEBER, Joseph, and wife to Philip Aichele, as guardian; e s of Lewis St, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years..... 8,000

SPINELLI, Mary D., and husband to Horatense Seekler; n s of 113th St, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SHANLEY, Cecilia, and hubsand to Wilhelmina S. K. Delany; s s of 188th St, 80 ft e of Fulton Av; also s s of 188th St, 90.1 ft e of Fulton Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 6,000

UREN, Christiana, to Dempsey & Smith Company; n s of 159th St, 390.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also s s of 160th St, 419.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,350

WEILER, Charles and Helena, to Michael Struth; Lots 231 and 232, map of partition of Amsterdam Av; also Lots 231 and 232, map of partition sale of Lot G. Hunt estate, 3 years..... 1,000

WYSS, Clement, and wife to Hettie D. Carter and another, executrices, &c.; w s of Franklin Av, 60.10 ft n of 170th St, 3 years..... 3,750

SAME to Louis Morel; w s of Franklin Av, 60.10 ft n of 170th St, 2 years..... 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, John W., to James B. Gillie..... $5,000

HEGELEIN, John C., to Emille Hegelein. 2,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Wentz. 1

KIPP, Mary, and another, executors, to Herman H. Kipp..... 1

LEVENE, Therese, to the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company..... 1,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Henry J. S. Hall and others, executors..... 25,052

SCHERMERHORN, Frederick A., as trustee, to H. W. McVicker..... 17,000

SULLIVAN Mary M., to Alfred Jaretski. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Morgan Dix, executor..... 22,000

Lis Pendens.

13TH AV, n e corner of 28th St, 102x133.11x98.9x111.4; Frederick Klingman against Jacob A. Zimmerman and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

118TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 17x100.11; Ida A. W. Siney against James Gault and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH AV, 564; Joseph Sawyer and others against Sarah A. Yates, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; Church E. Gates & Co. against Henry Ewald, owner; Charles H. Orne, contractor..... $520

100TH ST, 17 and 19 West; Edward F. Keating against Monk & Gillies, owners; Louis Rossi, contractor; Louis J. Korman, sub-contractor..... 439

VILLA AV, s w corner of Potter Place, 52x50.11; Frank A. Schulz against Anna F. Ramsdell, owner and contractor..... 219

BOLTON ROAD, n of Inwood St, between Inwood and Spuyten Duyvil Stations, 750 x100; J. Massey Rhind against the House of Mercy, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, President, owners; Van Note & Fisk, contractors..... 479

182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x—; Richard T. Irwin against G. C. Youngs, owner and contractor..... 122

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x118; Paul G. Decker against Henry Ewald, owner and contractor..... 500

PAID THE WAY WITH MUSIC.

Tiny Providence Minstrels Arrested in This City.

Agent Wilson of the Gerry society arrested a trio of young musicians in front of the Murray Hill Hotel Tuesday afternoon. He saw a small boy playing a violin; another little fellow, even smaller in size, was singing in a sweet soprano voice "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me." What caused the agent surprise, however, was the sight of a girl, who did not appear to be over five years old. While the boys were singing she passed through the crowd with a tambourine and collected money.

Wilson promptly stopped the song and took the children into custody. At the rooms of the Gerry society they gave their names as Bennie Cianciarulo, eleven years old, and his sister, Marie, six years old, and Joseph Gribinski, fourteen years old. Joseph said that his father, Anchel Gribinski, was a clothier in Providence, R. I., and lived at 255 Attwells Avenue, that city. Bennie and Marie said that their father was Angelo Cianciarulo, an organ-grinder, living in the same city at 1 Macavoy Street.

Bennie, the violin player, told the Gerry agents that last Saturday they told their fathers they were going out on the streets of Providence to make some money. Their parents consented, and the little people went forth. They collected a lot of pennies, and so elated were they with their success that they determined to go out and conquer the world with their talents and make considerable money for their parents. This resolve was made by the boys, because they had run away from home twice before, and had been sent back to Providence—once from this city and once from Philadelphia. Little Marie thought it was a grand idea, and consented to go with them.

The children counted their money, and found that they had enough to buy tickets to Narragansett Pier. They accordingly went to the Pier last Saturday afternoon, and earned enough pennies there by their singing and playing to go to Stonington. They played in Stonington Saturday night, and then came to New-York on the Stonington Line boat, paying for their passage by singing on the boat. When they arrived in this city they slept in the street, and then, on Sunday, they went to Jersey City. They played in Jersey City and made some money, and then went to Brooklyn, where they also made money. Then they came to this city, and, as they had now what was to them a little fortune, they sought a boarding house, and finally engaged board and lodging at 93 Park Street, for which they paid in advance. As they then had more money left, they sent $2 to Bennie's father in Providence in a letter.

They sang all over this city yesterday, and when Wilson found them they had nearly $2 in pennies in their possession.

In the Gerry society's room, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, the little people gave a performance to show what they could do. Joseph sang "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me," "The Sidewalks of New-York," "She May Have Seen Better Days," "Not the Same Old Smile," and many other songs, and Bennie accompanied him with wonderful precision. The violin was one of good tone, and Bennie declared that it was a Stradivarius.

Magistrate Cornell committed the children to the temporary care of the Gerry society. They will be sent back to Providence.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—WILLIAM W. MAYER & CO.—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court appointed Max Cohen yesterday as receiver for William W. Mayer & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas at 83 Walker Street, on the application of Herman Joseph, in a suit brought for the dissolution of the firm by William W. Mayer against his partner, Edwin M. Stern. It was stated that the capital of the firm had become greatly impaired. The firm is indebted to various persons, and dissensions have arisen between the partners, who are unable to agree as to the further conduct of the business. The liabilities are placed at $35,000 and the assets at $6,000. Mr. Mayer, the senior partner, began business in 1888 as a partner in the firm of Lasem, Mayer & Dazian, who dissolved in December, 1892, and on Feb. 1 he formed the present firm, with a capital of $20,000, equally contributed. The firm's business place was damaged last March by fire to the amount of $6,000. Mr. Joseph said that the firm had been robbed of many thousands of dollars by an employe, which, together with the hard times, had caused the receivership.

—ELIZABETH LOUGHNAN.—Elizabeth Loughnan, dealer in dry goods at 2,707 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Strauss, giving preferences to James Bergin of Paterson, N. J., for $2,000, the H. R. Claflin Company for $1,500, and Ellen McKeon for $78. She has been in business since 1883, and generally carried a stock valued at $9,000. Michael A. Quinlan, her attorney, said that the assignment would probably be only temporary, as she owes only $1,300 outside of the preferences, and has sufficient assets to cover all the liabilities. The assignment was brought about by the depression in business.

—CHARLES SEEBACH.—Creditors of Charles Seebach, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 33 Whitehall Street and at West Broadway and Chambers Street, who gave a bill of sale on both places on Saturday to Benjamin Levinger, began legal proceedings yesterday to get back their goods. The Sheriff received three writs of replevin yesterday from Herman Joseph, aggregating $3,000, and claims from three other creditors for $800. Mr. Seebach owes about $20,000, it is said.

—WILLIAM FULLER AND W. P. SCHEFER.—The Sheriff yesterday received executions against William Fuller, liquor dealer at 238 East Seventy-fifth Street, for $1,333, and Will am P. Schefer, liquor dealer at 1,574 Second Avenue, both in favor of Jacob Ruppert, brewer.

Out of Town.

—TERRE HAUTE CARRIAGE AND BUGGY COMPANY.—The Terre Haute Carriage and Buggy Company has made an assignment, with liabilities and assets both about $50,000. The heaviest creditors are W. R. McKeen, $23,000; First National Bank, $18,000, and M. A. Cossen, cashier of the Vigo National Bank, $9,000, all of Terre Haute. The business will be continued with reduced expenses.

—OVINGTON BROTHERS.—The schedule of Ovington Brothers, the china dealers in Brooklyn who recently failed, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn. The assets are $204,805.08 and the liabilities are $223,014.52. The principal creditors are the estate of H. A. Ovington, for money loaned, $122,226.30; George Borgfeldt & Co., $21,045.42; Francis Peed, $25,000; Long Island Bank, $12,000.

—JOHN KREUDER.—John Kreuder, a grocer and commission merchant of Akron, Ohio, has assigned. His liabilities are estimated at $20,000, with assets several thousand dollars below that amount. Inability to meet paper falling due is given as the cause of the failure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

BICHTERMAN, Charles—J. Morrison and another..... 529

BILLINGS, John H.—Samuel Katz..... 257

BLAKELY, Dora H., or Dora H. Nellis—J. H. Kohlepp..... 127

BRIGGS, Samuel E.—John Goodwin..... 548

P. BRUCATO COMPANY and E. L. Goodsell Company—The New-York National Exchange Bank..... 2,275

BUCHINGNANI, Antonio—G. Arata and another..... 321

BURRELL, Charles F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 167

CALKIN, Theodore P.—Theodore D. McDonald..... 3,847

CASEY, Joseph—David Jones Company.... 450

CHADIL, Anna and Joseph A.—Otto Sartorius and others..... $1,075

COLLINS, Joseph N. and Frederick N.—The Speirs Manufacturing Company.. 1,331

CONKLIN, Jesse, and another—Rumsey & Co., (Limited)..... 98

CONLAN, Peter—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 912

DAVIS, Wentworth T.—Pauline S. Davis. 230

DECKER, George W.—Edward Schoenherr and another..... 226

DILLON, James—The Manhattan Pie Baking Company..... 171

DONNELLY, Michael, and H. William Walker—The Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited)..... 316

DUFFY, John—Andrew M. Moore and another..... 226

DURAND, Wickliffe B.—R. A. Breidenbach..... 158

DOWLING, Charles A.—Charlotte Horne.. 519

DYKES, Moses M.—Congress Brewing Company..... 905

EIBER, Philip—John G. Gillig and another, executors, &c..... 305

FIELDS, Thomas H.—Andrew M. Moore and another..... 231

FOWLER, Edmund P. and Young J. MUIR—Ichabod T. Williams and others.. 1,359

FULLER, Simon—S. Firuski and another. 3,111

FULLER, William—Jacob Ruppert..... 1,335

GRAVES, G. Palmer—Ira G. Bowman.... 41

HALL, Clara E.—Sarah E. Hall..... 23

HEINE, Henry and Louise—Bridget Quirke..... 494

HOBBS, Henry H.—Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company..... 82

HORGAN, William G.—The Mayor, &c... 107

HUSSMANN, Theodore R.—John G. Gillig and another, executors, &c..... 683

JOHNSON AMUND—Albert Pierce..... 220

JOYCE, Maurice J., and Frank D. White—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company..... 1,106

KRONENGOLD, Ignatz, and Adolph Mensch—J. Loewenthal and others..... 173

LITLE, Thomas J.—Alexander King and others..... 603

LONG ISLAND WALL PAPER COMPANY—First National Bank of Kaukauna, Wis..... 410

MAHLER, Helena and Michael, and Frank M. Van Pelt—H. M. Hitchings..... 434

MAPLEVILLE MILLS—Lydia Legg..... 4,087

SAME—Betsey Legg..... 2,857

MARIANO, John—G. Schaefer..... 428

MARS, Harry T.—Thomas McKay..... 31

METZGER, Charles E., and another—A. Klein..... 516

McDOWELL, Charles B.—A. J. Duryea and another..... 107

McKNIGHT, John W., and William and Thomas J. Brooks—J. Schreyer..... 162

MITCHELL, Solomon—M. Bosen and others, executors..... 367

MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict..... 109

MORGAN, Joseph—H. J. Martens and others..... 229

NAMMACK, William H.—Press Publishing Company..... 104

NESBIT, John A.—Williamsport Brick Company..... 728

NEW-YORK CARROUSEL MANUFACTuring Company—J. H. Burton, assignee. 276

ORSI, Giacomo, and others—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company..... 384

PAPP, Julius—J. R. Berbling..... 95

PARTRIDGE, Frank S.—M. Willner and others..... 33

PATTEN, D. Albert—O. C. Patterson.... 37

PATTEN, Dana A.—Derby Desk Company. 72

PIEPER, Henry—R. H. Brown and another..... 78

POEN, Ernest—E. Hartman and others... 90

POLLOCK, Edward H.—James H. Searles. 299

RANDALL, Henry E. and others—The Chenango National Bank of Norwich, N. Y..... 149

ROBINSON, J. Sterling—L. Baumann and another..... 180

ROLLERI, Giuseppe—Angelo F. Ghiglione. 281

ROSENFIELD, Joshua—L. Kahn..... 80

RUBLIN, John, and another—A. Cooper and another..... 126

SCHEFER, William P.—Jacob Ruppert.. 1,056

SCHLESINGER, William—J. R. Clement and another..... 94

SMITH, Emma C., as executrix—William Pennington..... 432

SPATE, Oscar F., and Samuel WHITE—Stephen Sanford and another..... 3,431

SAME—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, (two judgments)..... 3,045

SOLOMONSON, Michael—F. Fish..... 21

SPIWACK, Jonas—L. Gottleib..... 121

TERRELL, William—Peerless Manufacturing Company..... 182

THE WALTER R. WOOD CO. (Limited)—The C. & C. Electric Company..... 114

THE MAYOR, &c.—Aetna Insurance Company..... 89

THOMPSON, Lewis M.—Melvin D. Compton..... 658

TUTHILL, Albert B.—A. S. Fairchild.... 112

WAGNER, Leonhardt—John G. Gillig and others, executors, &c..... 876

WALSH, John—Adam and John Schuttheis, (two judgments)..... 1,247

WOOD & PARKER LITHO. COMPANY—Miller, Sloan & Wright..... 92

WORK, Jane C.—George Harris and another. 237

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets.
The beautiful designs will last many lifetimes.
LONG CREDIT,
104 West 14th St.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Brown vs. Thayer. 2—Pfister vs. Medicated Tablet Company. 3—People ex rel. Stevison vs. Board of Education. 4—Doying vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 5—Proctor vs. same. 6—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hoyt. 7—German-American Real Estate Trust Company vs. Von Gauther. 8—Riecks vs. Roster. 9—Matter of Levy. 10—Winthrop vs. Barnard. 11—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 12—Stiefel vs. Stiefel. 13—Flynn vs. Murphy. 14—Metcalfe vs. Ryman. 15—D'Andrea vs. D'Andrea. 16—Hancock National Bank vs. White. 17—People, &c., vs. Riley. 18—Rothschild vs. London and Liverpool Insurance Company. 19—Schloss vs. Donohue. 20—Matter of McAdam. 21—Clausen vs. Clausen. 22—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Hand. 23—People ex rel. Kauzer vs. Chebra Ahawas, &c. 24—Nason Manufacturing Company vs. Mercantile Laundry C. Company. 25—Mandell vs. Studwell. 26—Marrone vs. New-York Jockey Club. 27—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 28—Manning vs. Manning. 29—Van Bokkeler vs. Van Bokkeler. 30—Gordman vs. Gordman. 31—Elkin vs. Hirsh. 32—Raby vs. Strom. 33—Regelman vs. Delle. 34—Grossberg vs. Grossberg. 35—Pfister vs. McKinney. 36—Weinstock vs. Clark. 37—Chayon vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company of M. 38—Jordan vs. Alfke. 39—Orth vs. Smith. 40—Matter of Furlong. 41—Schulz vs. Lohurn. 42—McConnell vs. McConnell. 43—Stouh vs. Levy. 44—Daily, Jr., vs. Husted. 45—Seiffer vs. Sussman. 46—People, &c., vs. Snore. 47—Young vs. Mayor, &c. 48—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company. 49—Lawton vs. Ferry Manufacturing Company. 50—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 51—Farber vs. Kuharich. 52—Robinson vs. Robinson. 53—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 54—Matter of Warren. 55—Dana vs. Butler. 56—United Press vs. Mercury Printing Company. 57—Bohn vs. Bohn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Isaac Springer, Alice Brennan, Johanna Pullar, Mary Wall. At 2 P. M.: Jane Deady, Bernard Amend.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. Morehouse Manufacturing Company—Eugene A. Philbin. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Stryker—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Guttwellig vs. Wiedeman—Daniel P. Ingraham. Matter of Schmidt—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—William W. Mayer vs. Edwin M. Stern—Max Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Edwin Corning vs. Griffen Tompkins, (two cases)—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex-Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

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Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.
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Hard wood trimmed; elevator all night.
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At Cornwall, Plainfield, Hartsdale, White Plains, Orange, and Montclair; splendid country residences and grounds, unincumbered, for city residences; loan back cash; three splendid paying apartment houses, 25x85x100; each paying 20 per cent.; price, $19,000 each; cost $25,000; splendid 4-story dwelling, superbly furnished; West 82d St., near Central Park; 20x68x100; price, $36,000; terms suit; easy terms, or trade for lots; single 5-story flat; rent, $3,000; price, $23,750; several others; greatest bargains; dwellings, every location, for sale; $4,000 to $65,000.
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TO LEASE—3-story brick building, with steam power and heated by steam, on 20th St., near Avenue A.
Also a small brick stable and six vacant lots adjoining on East 19th St.; also one-story frame building on 19th St., near Avenue A; also old-established coal yard, with office, stable, scales, corner Avenue B and 19th St. JOHN U. BROCKMAN, owner, 45 Exchange Place.

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Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St.
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Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18-20-22 and 24 West 44th St.
Classical. Scientific. Commercial.
Autumn half, 17th year, begins Sept. 28.
The headmaster will be at the school building from 9 to 12 A. M. Sept. 9, 10, and 11 to meet parents.
J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Avenue.
The Ethical Culture School's.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St.
All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages. Unsectarian Moral Instruction.
College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and

SCHOOL BOARD'S MEETING

HENRY W. TAFT ACTS AS A COMMISSIONER.

Temporary Rules for the Appointment of Principals and Teachers—Superintendent Jasper's Report—Provisional Estimates for the Schools—Increased Number of Pupils and Teachers—W. H. Nammack's Appeal.

There were only two absentees—Commissioners Wehrum and Little—when President Maclay opened the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday.

The meeting was the first of the board since the Summer recess, and it was expected that a great deal of important business would be transacted, with especial reference to appointments to fill the large number of vacancies which exist among the Principals and teachers of the public schools. There will be twenty vacancies for Principals, male and female, and fully 200 vacancies for teachers of the lower grades when the schools open on Monday, and, as no appointments were made yesterday to fill the vacancies permanently, the places will be temporarily filled by substitutes designated by the Board of Superintendents.

President Maclay, immediately after calling the board to order, presented the credentials of Commissioner Henry W. Taft, who had been appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. N. Hunt, upon his selection as Assistant Superintendent. The new Commissioner was warmly greeted by his colleagues.

The Committee on Instruction, which is composed of Commissioners Holt, Hurlbut, Andrews, and Beneville, the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Commissioner Hunt not having been filled, presented a report containing temporary rules which are to govern the appointment of teachers and Principals in the public schools.

Regulations as to Principals.

The regulations to govern the appointment of Principals of grammar and primary schools are as follows:

"Candidates, if not teachers in the common schools of this city, must hold a certificate or diploma of graduation from a college or normal school in good standing, must have been regular class teachers in graded schools for at least fifteen years, and must present satisfactory certificates from the officers under whose supervision they have taught that their work as class teachers has been of a high order of merit.

"Candidates who are teachers in the common schools of this city must have been regular class teachers, with meritorious record, for at least twelve years.

"The examination shall include psychology, history of education, school management, science and art of teaching, rhetoric, logic, civics, and English literature, and, in the discretion of the City Superintendent, the subjects prescribed for a teacher's license. An estimate shall also be made of each candidate's physical and mental general fitness for the position of Principal.

"The eligible list shall be divided into sections for Principals of male or mixed grammar schools, for Principals of female grammar schools, and for Principals of primary schools, and each successful candidate shall be placed on the appropriate list, with a record of the total of the marks or percentages received at the examination.

"Nominations of Principals shall be made from the appropriate section of the eligible list, with reference to priority of admission thereto, to examination percentages, and the special circumstances of each case, which last shall be fully stated with the nomination.

"All nominations of Principals shall be referred to the Committee on Instruction for the Board of Education. Appointments shall date from beginning of service after confirmation by said board, but temporary service between nomination and action thereon by the Board of Education is hereby permitted with pay as fixed by the by-laws."

The rules were adopted without discussion.

Superintendent Jasper's Report.

City Superintendent John Jasper made a long report of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendents, of which he is Chairman. Assistant Superintendent Godwin, he said, was made Vice Chairman of the Board and Assistant Superintendent Hunt Secretary. The stated meetings of the board will be held at 9 A. M. on the second and third Mondays in January and September and the first and third Mondays in each other month, except July and August.

The standing committees of the board are: On Course of Study, Libraries, Text Books, and Supplies; on Examination and Certification, on Nomination and Advancement, on Kindergarten and Industrial Art Education, on Modern Languages, Music, Phonography, and Physical Training; on Evening Schools, on School Management, and on Rules and Regulations. Special committees on Records and By-Laws have also been appointed.

The Board of Superintendents has adopted a rule setting a uniform time for the reception of pupils in the schools. It provides that all classrooms in the schools be open for the reception of pupils not later than 8:40 o'clock A. M., and that all the teachers shall be present in their respective classrooms at that hour. This action was approved by the Commissioners.

A list of regular substitute teachers to fill temporarily the vacancies existing in the schools was presented by Superintendent Jasper and was approved. The list of Principals and teachers for the evening schools was also submitted and was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

Provisional Estimate Presented.

The Finance Committee presented the provisional estimate for the maintenance of the public schools and for conducting the business of the Board of Education for 1897. The total asked for is $5,900,517.46, being an increase of $221,214.87 over the amount appropriated for 1896. The items are as follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries of teachers and supervisors of special branches	$3,938,460.08	$204,156.58	....
Salaries of Janitors	274,250.00	11,175.00	....
Salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools	170,000.00	....	$7,000
Salaries of officers and employes of the board	58,000.00	6,825.40	....
Salaries of School Superintendents.	72,500.00	15,087.80	....
Enforcement of Compulsory Education act	64,000.00	....	1,000
Support of nautical school	31,810.00	....	....
Rents of school premises	63,130.00	....	3,240
Fuel	118,475.00	6,132.04	....
Gas	45,000.00	3,000.00	....
Supplies	279,616.00	10,345.00	....
Libraries	12,437.66	....	....
Incidental expenses	25,000.00	2,500.00	....
Incidental expenses, evening schools	1,500.00	....	....
General repair fund	505,900.00	....	21,838
Fire alarm telegraph wires in subways	7,200.00	....	7,200
Furniture and repairs	45,276.00	7,732.00	....
Pianos and repairs	7,060.00	5,000.00	....
Corporate schools.	140,000.00	6,264.45	....
Free lectures	53,900.00	22,400.00	....
Transportation of pupils in 23d and 24th Wards	6,400.00	2,400.00	....
Biennial school census	2,500.00	....	....

Accompanying the estimate was a statement from Commissioner Wehrum, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in which he said that the increase in the amount asked for was due in a great measure to the larger number of pupils to be accommodated and the larger number of teachers to be employed. There were on May 1, 1896, he said, 14,892 more children in the public schools than on May 1, 1895, and 333 more teachers were employed in 1896 than in the previous year. Mr. Wehrum was satisfied that there would be a greater increase in the number of pupils in 1897, and that at least 350 more teachers would be necessary.

The estimate was adopted without change, and it was ordered that a copy be transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

W. H. Nammack's Appeal.

There was a long debate on the consideration of the report of the Committee on Instruction, which recommended the dismissal of the appeal of William H. Nammack, who had been removed from his position as First Assistant Principal in the male department of Grammar School No. 51 by the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward on charges of insubordination and improper conduct. The charges grew out of continual quarreling between Mr. Nammack and Martin H. Kay, the Principal of the department.

It was charged against Mr. Nammack that not only was he insubordinate himself, but that he incited his class to mutiny against their Principal. After considering the matter, the Committee on Instruction decided that the removal was proper and recommended the dismissal of the appeal.

Commissioner Hubbell, in opposing the adoption of the committee's report, admitted that Mr. Nammack had been guilty of a very serious offence, but he said the Assistant Principal had shown due penitence and had pleaded to the board for clemency. Commissioner Hubbell moved that the sentence of removal be reversed and that Mr. Nammack be suspended without pay for five months.

Commissioners Holt and Ketchum opposed this motion, and argued that the sentence of removal ought to be allowed to stand.

Commissioners Strauss and Prentiss favored the more merciful course suggested by Commissioner Hubbell.

Finally, the further consideration of the matter was deferred by a vote of 10 to 9 until the first meeting in October. Those voting in the affirmative were Commissioners Meirowitz, Mack, Rogers, Prentiss, Peaslee, McSweeny, Kelly, Hubbell, and Taft, and President Maclay. The negative votes were cast by Commissioners Adams, Andrews, Beneville, Holt, Hurlbut, Ketchum, Montant, Van Arsdale, and Strauss.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Holt, action on the report of the Committee on Instruction, recommending the appointment of Mrs. Clara M. Williams as Supervisor of Kindergarten Instruction, was deferred until the next meeting of the board, on Sept. 16.

The report of the Finance Committee appropriating $159,000 for the erection of a new school building at Ninety-first Street and Park Avenue was adopted.

The resignation of Walter B. Gunnison, who relinquished the position of Assistant Superintendent to accept the Principalship of the Erasmus Hall High School, in Brooklyn, was accepted.

Estimates for the City College.

The Commissioners met as Trustees of the College of the City of New-York previous to the regular meeting of the board. They adopted a provisional estimate for the maintenance of the college amounting to $175,000.

The title of Instructor in the French Language and Literature was conferred on Tutor Charles A. Downer, and Paul S. Saurel, Stephen P. Duggan, and Moses S. Levassole were appointed as tutors in the college.

Commissioner Taft's Career.

The new School Commissioner, Henry W. Taft, is a lawyer at 40 Wall Street. Mr. Taft comes of a family conspicuously identified with higher educational aims, and his personal interest in education in this city, especially his earnest advocacy before the Committee of Five of the Committee of One Hundred of the passage of the law which now governs the school system, marked him as on the side of reform. Mayor Strong at first found him disinclined to accept the appointment. Mr. Taft's plea was that he could ill afford the time necessary to the proper fulfillment of the duties of his office, but he took the oath of office ten days ago and qualified.

Mr. Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. His father was Judge Alphonso Taft, LL. D. Judge Taft was Secretary of War and Attorney General under President Grant, and United States Minister to Austria in 1882-4 and to Russia in 1884-5. When Judge Taft died in 1892 his memory was honored in memorial services at which W. S. Groesbeck, Rufus B. Smith, Hiram D. Peck, George R. Sage, and others made addresses of eulogy. Judge Taft was intimately associated with school work in Cincinnati. His other sons are William H. Taft, who is a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Ohio, and Charles P. Taft, editor of The Cincinnati Times-Star and member of Congress for the First Ohio District.

Commissioner Taft was graduated at the Cincinnati High School and taught in it, and, like his father, was graduated at Yale College. His class was that of 1880. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. He came to New-York fifteen years ago, and in a very short time established himself in very desirable practice.

Mr. Taft is counsel for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. He is a member of the University, St. Andrew's Golf, and Lawyers' Clubs, and of the Association of the Bar. He is Executive Secretary of the Bar Association, and a member of its Library Committee. In politics Mr. Taft is a Republican, but he is not identified with any faction.

Commissioner Taft's home is at 340 Lexington Avenue. He has a wife and three children.

Of Mr. Taft's traits and characteristics a friend said yesterday: "He has a striking personality, ripe judgment, and strong convictions. He is unwavering when he considers himself to be right."

The Bronx Park Suicide.

The body of the woman who committed suicide with carbolic acid near the Bedford Park Station, in Bronx Park, last Tuesday was identified yesterday as that of Sarah Shaughnessy, forty-five years old, a professional nurse, who lived at 1,484 Park Avenue. The identification was made by Sarah Frankfort of the same address.

BICYCLE RIDERS FINED.

It Cost Four Riders $5 Each for "Scorching."

Samuel McCoy of 213 East Eighty-eighth Street, a colored coachman, and Henry Goertz of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street were fined $5 each by Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning for "scorching" in Central Park on their bicycles.

Park Policeman James A. Doyle said that when he was standing on the East Drive at 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning he saw the two men racing down the sharp descent from Eighty-sixth Street at a pace of thirty miles an hour. As they approached he motioned to them to stop, but they kept on with the rapidity of an express train. Doyle braced himself for a herculean task. As Goertz came up he caught him by the arm, and rider, wheel, and policeman were badly mixed for a time.

The policeman said he stopped the bicyclist just in time to prevent a collision with some wheelmen who were fixing their machines on a grass walk.

When stopped, Goertz said: "There's a man up a tree."

The policeman looked around, and saw McCoy badly tangled up in the shrubbery about a shade tree.

McCoy and Goertz told the court that they had tried hard to stop, but could not do so, as the hill was too steep. McCoy said: "I'm not used to riding a wheel. I was going to work this morning, and my bicycle got away. I did my best to pull it in, Judge, indeed I did, and when I found I couldn't, I just made for that tree. I fetched up mighty sudden, Judge—yes, I did."

Magistrate Flammer decided it was worth about $5 apiece for the men to ride thirty miles an hour in Central Park.

Jacob Weil, nineteen years old, of 177 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Percy Janvrin, eighteen years old, of 1,873 Amsterdam Avenue, were arrested Tuesday night for riding their bicycles at an illegal speed in Fifth Avenue. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Brann fined them $5 each.

THOUSANDS IN THE CHORUS.

A Rampone Concert, with a Dolando Waltz in Abingdon Square.

Three or four thousand persons—mostly young—assembled in Abingdon Square last evening to enjoy the last open-air concert of the season given by Rampone's Old Guard Band. It was gala night in that locality. The big public band stand was brightly illuminated, and some of the neighboring clubrooms hung out festoons of Chinese lanterns.

The great crowd, as usual, was good-natured, sociable, and exceedingly musical. Whenever Leader Rampone's musicians played a familiar air that portion of the crowd nearest the stand would join in the chorus and sing with a vim and vigor that must have caused a blush of shame to mantle the brass instruments in the band.

Little Kittie Rampone, the child soloist, was received with enthusiasm, and her singing had its customary effect of stimulating all of the juvenile vocalization in the neighborhood to its best efforts. Kittie and her vociferous chorus sang "Mamma's Little Sweetheart," "On the Mall in Central Park," and "Dennie Murphy's Daughter Neil." Of course, the evening was not permitted to pass without the rollicking and contagious "Annie Rooney."

A notable feature of the programme was the playing for the first time in public of the "Dolando Waltz," composed by J. Joseph Goodwin in honor of the achievements of the equine Dolando, who "waltzed" in a good second at Sheepshead Bay last Monday. Dolando's adherents were present in large and enthusiastic force last evening, their headquarters being a corner café which displayed the name of the horse in large letters, surrounded by Chinese lanterns. The playing of the waltz was vigorously applauded, and Leader Rampone graciously responded with an encore.

ONLY ONE HORSE AT THE SHOW.

Four Hundred Boys Drill at the Richmond County Fair.

In the stalls of the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show yesterday one lone horse was on exhibition.

Four hundred boys from Mount Loretto, the Staten Island home of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, drilled with precision, and were applauded. The mission band played.

Father Dougherty reviewed the battalion.

Funeral of John Lawrence.

Funeral services for John Lawrence, who died of heart disease on Sunday at Southampton, L. I., were conducted at noon yesterday by the Rev. Daniel W. Morehouse in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. He read the Unitarian liturgy. The church was thronged. There were many floral tributes. A cross of roses and lilies of the valley rested on the coffin.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Lawrence, the widow, and Miss Lawrence and Miss Ethel Lawrence, daughters. The pall bearers were Stephen Van Rensselaer, Franklin Bartlett, John McLean Nash, C. A. Seward, James Montgomery, Van B. Davis, J. G. K. Duer, J. De Forrest Grant, Frederick S. Tallmadge, and Frank A. Otis. Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., was represented by D. M. Knight, James L. Bayea, Joseph Banks, Oscar Dusenbury, D. Moran, Benjamin Lodor, A. N. Marvin, J. C. Long, and H. Herkener. There was a delegation from the Sons of the Revolution. The Broadway Bank, in which Mr. Lawrence was interested, was represented by F. A. Palmer, President; F. P. Furnald, James Talcott, and Joel Fisher. Others present were John K. Van Rensselaer, William Schermerhorn, George Greer, A. E. Gautry, and John Lafarge.

The burial was in the family vault at Greenwood.

Western Union Finances.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday there was a unanimous approval of the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a dividend of 1¼ per cent. be paid Oct. 15.

A financial statement (partly estimated) for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1896, was issued, as follows: Net revenues, $1,600,000, a decrease of $242,648; interest and sinking funds, $243,500; balance, $1,356,500; dividends, $1,191,000; surplus, $164,540; previous surplus, $7,643,693; total surplus, $7,808,233.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held Oct. 15.

Knelt by Her Husband's Victim.

Jessa Brown and his wife, colored persons, living on the top floor of the house in Jersey City where Vito Grarone was stabbed by Vito Defarzo at a christening last Monday night, aver that they were looking out of the window and saw Grarone fall. Mrs. Defarzo, they say, knelt by his body. Defarzo has signed a statement that he stabbed Grarone once. Four other stiletto thrusts were in the body. Mrs. Defarzo will probably be held as an accomplice.

Police Uniforms Inspected.

The annual inspection of police Winter uniforms was made yesterday by Inspector Cortright and the Acting Inspectors. Inspector Cortright examined the police of his district at the Macdougal Street Police Station. Acting Inspector O'Keeffe's men appeared before him at the Eldridge Street Police Station. Acting Inspector Harley conducted his inspection at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Acting Inspector Brooks at East Sixty-seventh Street, Acting Inspector Thompson at East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Acting Inspector McCullagh at Morrisania.

QUARREL AT AN INQUEST

CORONER HOEBER FINES LAWYER FRIEND FOR CONTEMPT.

Policeman Rooney, Accused of Causing the Death of Dennis Thompson, Acquitted—Lively Exchange of Remarks Between Coroner and Lawyer—The Latter Ordered Under Arrest—Policeman Pays No Attention to the Mandate.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Dennis Thompson, a truckman, of 231 West Thirty-first Street, which was heard yesterday by Coroner Hoeber and a jury, was a proceeding of a most animated character. Policeman John Rooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was charged with having caused Thompson's death by clubbing, was discharged from custody, the jury having arrived at a verdict that Thompson's death resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall or blow inflicted in an unknown manner. The jury censured Rooney for using undue violence in arresting Thompson. After dismissing Rooney, the Coroner sent the papers in the case to the District Attorney's office.

After several witnesses had testified that they had seen Policeman Rooney clubbing Thompson just previous to the death of the latter, a lively row occurred between Coroner Hoeber and Lawyer E. M. Friend, who was one of the attorneys for the prisoner. This resulted in the Coroner imposing a fine of $250 upon the lawyer for alleged contempt of court, and then ordering that Mr. Friend be kept in custody until he had paid the fine.

Mr. Friend had strongly objected to the Coroner's manner of eliciting testimony. The Coroner resented this, and told the lawyer he could not remain in the case as the prisoner had an additional counsel.

"Yes, I will," retorted Mr. Friend.

"Don't carry your insolence to extremes," said the Coroner, "or I will use my prerogative and adjourn the case until another time. Your conduct is disgraceful."

"I have heard such remarks from you before," said the lawyer.

"The Judge of this court—" began the Coroner.

"Thank God," interrupted Mr. Friend, "no Judge ever acted as you are doing."

"Mr. Rourke," cried the Coroner, addressing the policeman in charge of the court, "bring this man before me, on the charge of contempt."

"If you do," said Friend to the policeman, "I will make a complaint against you."

"Do your duty, officer!" shouted the Coroner.

"The gentleman is already before your Honor," said the policeman.

"Mr. Friend, you are in contempt of court," thundered Coroner Hoeber. "You are doing this for the sake of newspaper notoriety. Will you excuse yourself?"

"I will not," replied the lawyer.

"Then I fine you $250 for contempt of court. Until paid, you are in the custody of the officer. Mr. Officer, take charge of this man."

"Don't touch me," said the lawyer.

"Do your duty," urged the Coroner. "In the meantime, I will adjourn this case for three-quarters of an hour."

Then the Coroner repaired to his private office and Mr. Friend and the officer left the Coroner's court, but no arrest was made.

During the adjournment the Coroner visited the District Attorney's office in search of advice. He was informed that it was doubtful as to his power to fine the lawyer, but that he had a right to keep him out of the courtroom. He was advised to get the advice of the Corporation Counsel. In the meantime Dr. Hoeber telephoned requesting the officials at the Elizabeth Street Police Station to send another policeman to the Coroner's office. He next asked the Corporation Counsel's office to send a representative to him, but the request was not complied with. After the case had been completed the Coroner said he would not take further action regarding Lawyer Friend.

Police Captain Schmittberger, the first witness, repeated what Policeman Rooney had said to him when Thompson's death was reported. According to that, Rooney and Policeman Drexel were patroling at Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue last Thursday night, when they found Thompson and two other men fighting. Rooney ordered them to move on. The two men obeyed, but Thompson refused. Then Rooney placed him under arrest. Thompson broke away and ran into Blumenthal's saloon, near by. The policemen followed and pulled him to the sidewalk by the lapel of his coat. Then Thompson dropped to his knees to the pavement and expired. Rooney stated most positively to his superior that he did not touch Thompson, except to pull him by his coat. The Captain said that the rules of the Police Department were that a policeman should use his club or pistol only in case of self-defense. He concluded by saying that Rooney had been on the force two and a half years, and that he had a good record as an officer.

Policeman Drexel, who assisted Rooney in arresting Thompson and who is under suspension, corroborated the story of Rooney as given by Capt. Schmittberger.

Thomas Murphy of 219 West Thirty-second Street testified that he had been helping Thompson last Thursday to move furniture.

"That night," said Murphy, "he and Thomas McIntyre and myself were standing on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue talking. We were not fighting. Policeman Rooney came up and ordered us away. We moved away about fifty feet. Rooney again approached us and said that Thompson had been talking about him. This Thompson denied. To prevent trouble, as I hoped, I took Thompson into a saloon, where Rooney followed and caught Thompson by the coat, pulling him to the door. At the door he struck him in the breast with his club. A crowd gathered, and Thompson sank to the sidewalk after he and Rooney had proceeded a few steps. I was so excited that I could not tell whether Rooney struck Thompson again or not."

Herman Friedman, a baker, of 304 Seventh Avenue, swore that he saw Rooney strike Thompson with his club across the breast and shoulder and then punch him in the side.

Coroner's Physician Schultze testified that Thompson's death was due to concussion of the brain, resulting from a wound on the right side of the head, caused by a blow or a fall, resulting in immediate death.

The prisoner's counsel did not place him on the witness stand, and the case was given to the jury.

Cable-Car Motorman Arrested.

John Flynn of 208 South Street tried in vain Tuesday night to stop Third Avenue cable cars, and he undertook to board one near Fourteenth Street while it was in motion. His hand missed the handrail, and he fell to the pavement, receiving a severe scalp wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The motorman, James Daniel, was arrested. In the Essex Market Court yesterday he was paroled in the custody of the counsel of the road until Flynn can appear in court.

Fell Overboard and Did Not Rise.

Capt. Allen of the Astoria ferryboat Steinway notified the Long Island City police yesterday that an unknown man had fallen from a schooner in the East River off Ninety-second Street and had been drowned. The deckhands on the ferryboat made every effort to rescue the man, and a yawl was lowered from the schooner, but the man sank at once, and did not rise again. The schooner proceeded on her way before Capt. Allen could ascertain her name.

"Test-proof woolens" are fabrics that have been dissolved in alkali and show no trace of cotton. That is the only kind of cloth we cut into garments—men's or boys'.

What are you going to do with your boys' legs this Autumn?

Long or short trousers?

We've made up a special line of first long trouser suits for boys—not "Middies," but regular school suits—that hit the mark nearer than has been done before, either by ourselves or others.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Stories of celebrated beauties are circulated long after the beauty has become only a remembrance, and are often as interesting as anecdotes of great geniuses. They are quite as likely to show the frailty of human nature. "My Uncle John," says a relative of one of the people interested in this story, "was a childhood friend of the beautiful Miss Emily Schönberg of Philadelphia. She was a wonderfully beautiful woman. I have seen painted portraits of her, and nothing said in praise of her beauty could be too strong. My uncle as a young man went to Paris to study his profession, and coming home brought with him a young Spaniard, with whom he had become acquainted. It was at a ball when the Spaniard was first introduced to Miss Schönberg. She was one of her own most appreciative admirers, and received as her due the compliments of the young foreigner, which were made in the effusive manner of his country. 'Bring your friend to call, John,' she said, graciously, tapping my uncle on the shoulder with a fan. 'He says I am beautiful, but even you, who have known me so long, do not appreciate my chief beauty. Come to-morrow morning at 11 and see if I am not right.' The young men were on hand promptly. The servant ushered them into the reception room, where the young beauty sat. The meaning of her somewhat enigmatical remark was made plain. The young lady did not rise to receive her guests, and as they approached they saw two small bare feet resting upon the deep sapphire-blue velvet cushion, which brought out more fully their delicate beauty. The skin was like exquisite white satin, and the nails like polished seashells. They were very beautiful, my uncle said, absolutely without a blemish. Only a woman inordinately vain could have given such an unconventional exhibition, but at least there was excuse for the vanity."

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Chrysanthemums will not be in the market for two weeks yet, the florists say, but the man with the chrysanthemum aster—first cousin to the chrysanthemum—in his buttonhole is already here.

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"Have you noticed the difference between the Brooklyn and the New-Jersey sides of the New-York ferries," asks the man who does not belong in Jersey. They seem to cater to different classes of people. There seem to be innumerable peanut stands on the Jersey side, which are absent in Brooklyn, and never to be found in New-York. That agrees with a remark they made to me at a New-York shoe store once as showing Jersey's backward tendencies. Out of consideration for my feet, I have worn for several years cloth shoes. I take solid comfort in them, but, naturally, I have some difficulty in finding a place where they are kept. 'You can't get those things this side of Jersey,' the man I had asked for them said, with some disdain, and I found he was right."

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"I have had people come in to use my telephone upon all sorts of pretenses," said the doctor, "but it was a woman who showed the greatest amount of nerve. She came in, asked to use the telephone, and then telephoned for another doctor."

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She was a young woman and he was an elderly friend. They were walking in a region where occasionally a cow strays. There was one this time browsing gently down the road. "I am afraid," said the young woman. "Let us get out of the way." "My dear child," said the elderly friend, "never let me hear you make such a foolish remark. Walk gently up to the cow, pat her on the face, and you will see how kind she is and you will never be frightened again." He suited the action to the word, put his hand on the cow's head between her horns. She seemed unaccustomed to such advances. She put her head low down to the ground, her nose well in, and her eyes looking up at him cornerwise. It might have been merely coquetry, but, with her head down, her horns well at work, threatening eagle that the elderly friend made quickly for the nearest fence in one direction, while the young woman started in the other.

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One of the nurses who has been in the babies' wards in the Post-Graduate Hospital during the past year will be, when she has completed her course of study, a Deaconess of Grace Church. The two years' course of training includes three months' practical work as a nurse. Every one is not strong enough to undertake this really hard work, and it is not an absolute necessity, but is desirable if possible, and special honors are given to those who perform it.

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"Children should be instructed in music when they are very young," says a talented New-York woman. "I can't remember when I was first put to the piano. I was only five. My first recollection of it is when I was seven. I cried then because I was obliged to practice so long—an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. But it was a great blessing to me, and I shall always be grateful to my mother for insisting upon it."

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Dr. Elliott Coues, the eminent scientific man who is engaged at the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and who was one of the editors of the Century Dictionary, is a great smoker. He smokes innumerable cigarettes and keeps his tobacco ready for use in a unique holder, a human skull, which is always by his side while he is at work.

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She is a sweet-faced, soft-eyed girl, much admired by her friends. She says that the most delightful compliment she ever received came from a child. He was a tiny boy, and he had been gathering violets. When he had picked quite a cluster he handed them to his mother. "Mamma," he said, "will you give these to Miss Margaret? They are just like her eyes."

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She was a convalescent. She had had that vague but unpleasant trouble of being "all run down." Thanks to a tonic for appetite and fresh air for nerves, she could call herself almost well. She was taking a dose of the nerve tonic—a long sail—two hours out from New-York and two hours back. It was on the home trip that she became interested in another young woman. It was only a vague interest at first, as she watched the young woman open a big lunch basket as the boat left the dock on its return trip. But it grew to a genuine absorption and wonder. And still she gazed, and still the wonder grew.

Peaches, pears, and sandwiches disappeared. It took the whole two hours of the sail to empty the lunch basket, and as the boat neared the dock its owner shook out the last crumb, closed the basket with a satisfied sigh, while the fascinated watcher murmured to herself: "I wonder what kind of a tonic she could have taken for an appetite?"

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"One of the most amusing incidents of travel that I know," said the traveler sitting on the piazza of the Summer hotel, "occurred to a man I used to know in New-Jersey. He was a minister named Barry. He is not living now. He was making a tour abroad, and his knowledge of any language besides his own was limited. On one occasion, leaving his hotel in Paris for a ramble alone, he framed for himself a little sentence in French which would enable him to get back to his hotel in case he should be lost. It was school French, but he had no doubt it would answer the purpose. Naturally he did lose himself, and brought his little sentence of inquiry to the fore for use. He thought, however, that it would be well to select a man who appeared to be endowed with some patience and amiability to try his French upon. He waited some time, selected his man, and propounded to him his problem. The stranger looked at him a moment. Then he clapped him on the shoulder. "Barry, old boy," he said, "you don't talk French a bit better than you did at college twelve years ago."

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A fine-looking middle-aged man went into a sale stable the other day and asked to see a saddle horse. He wished a spirited animal, he said, for his daughter to ride. A beautiful black stallion was brought out, a high-strung, nervous animal, which had not been used for some time. To show him off an attempt was made to ride him. Man after man tried him, and either did not succeed in getting a seat or found himself on the ground very suddenly a second after he had touched the horse's back. The stranger was in no sense a "horsey" man, but he might have been, from his appearance, a thorough horseman, and it was apparent soon that he was. "Let me take the horse," he said. He stepped up to the animal, talked to it, patted it, and finally mounted. The horse was trembling, but, with a touch and a few words, he quited down. "I will ride him," said the man. He refused every offer from the stablemen to lead the horse, and they expected every moment to see him thrown. Still talking to the horse, he rode him out of the stable and up and down the street, found him satisfactory, and purchased him. "It takes a gentleman to ride a horse like that," said a man who had watched the proceeding with great interest. "The rider must be thoroughly in sympathy with him. Brute strength might kill, but it would never conquer him."

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A curious sight may be seen every morning in front of the Bergh society's building, in East Twenty-second Street. The big fountain, with its faucets for human beings, its big trough for horses, and the little basins just at the street level for dogs and cats, has a constant rush of drinkers all day, but the strangest and most pathetic example of its usefulness may be seen from daylight to 7 o'clock in the morning, when a few withered, haggard old women come to tottering by, some of them laden with a few boards and chips they have picked up around a building that is being torn down, and some with bundles of rags and other refuse culled from curbstone barrels. One by one they lay down their burdens, sink on their knees, and wash their faces and hands in the basins where the dogs drink and the sparrows make their toilets. Some of them have bits of broken glass before which they arrange their gray hair in a way to show that the first desire of a woman's heart is not wholly extinct in their shrunken old hearts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—By cable it is announced that the following names are on the list of passengers who sailed from Bremen and Cherbourg on the North German Lloyd steamer Aller, due here Monday morning next: Prof. Charles A. Doremus, Prof. F. M. Burdick, Dr. Richard Melms, William Witmore and families; Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Hopkins, Clarence Collins, all of New-York; John Floyd Waggaman and family, Washington; Prof. R. D. Wilson and family of Pittsburg.

—The Richards Company, the ladies' outfitters of 58 West Twenty-third Street, has just issued a unique Fall and Winter fashion album. Pictures of many of the firm's customers are reproduced in the album, as well as groups of newspaper women, actresses, and the wives of politicians. Besides the latest Fall and Winter fashions are given in attractive form.

—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing James A. Gordon and his mother, Mrs. Mary Gordon, of 1,300 Broadway, to produce Dorothy Gordon, three years of age. The writ was applied for by the child's mother, who asserts that Dorothy is kept from her unlawfully by the grandmother.

—Jacob Anderson, sixty-one years old, of 420 East Seventeenth Street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself in the cellar of his home. Anderson, who was a cabinet maker, earned good wages. His wife says she thinks his mind was affected during the recent hot spell.

—Capt. Cook of the British brigantine Louil, which arrived yesterday from St. John, N. B., reported that on Sept. 3, in latitude 42 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 68 degrees, Seaman William Christiansen, a native of Norway, was knocked overboard by the main boom and was lost.

—Joseph Del Valla and Manuel Vornald of 8 East Ninth Street, Cuban cigar makers, charged with stabbing Everisto Fernandez, a Spaniard, were discharged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, the evidence against them being insufficient.

—The body of a man thirty-five years of age, believed to be that of John Brown, a stonecutter, of 71 Seventh Avenue, who was run down in a rowboat off Hell Gate by a ferryboat, was found yesterday at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Annie Rumpf, arrested last Saturday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Zelnee of 886 Lexington Avenue, in Bloomingdale Brothers' store, was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Sophie Bronner of 120 East Ninety-first Street to Mr. Mark Marx of Hartford, Conn. They will be at home to their friends on Sunday, Sept. 20, from 3 to 7 P. M.

—An excellent programme has been selected by Kleson's Marine Band, to be played this evening in East River Park. There will also be music this evening at Madison Square.

—Mrs. M. E. Clark, with her daughters, Miss Hilda K. Clark and Miss Cora W. Clark, have returned from Europe. They sailed on the Servia from Boston last June.

Brooklyn.

—The new navy yard gate at the head of Sands Street was opened yesterday, and will be used in future as the main entrance to the yard. The old York Street gate will be closed and the former guardhouse will be used by the Bureau of Labor Employment of the yard.

—John Merken, fifty years old, of 280 Stagg Street, while suffering with sickness and despondency, took carbolic acid last night and died in St. Catharine's Hospital.

—The Board of Estimate yesterday decided to pay off the $172,823.16 left to the city by the Board of Supervisors when the county and city government were merged.

Westchester.

—Lawyer Francis Larkin, Sr., of Sing Sing has begun habeas corpus proceedings to have Sylvester F. Wilson discharged from the Sing Sing Prison. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000, to stand committed until the fine was paid at the rate of $1 per day. Mr. Larkin holds that no authority exists for such a method of paying a fine, and recently got another convict, named Gately, discharged on the same grounds. Wilson's crime was abducting a girl. He is the man who had two teams of female baseball players several years ago.

—Lucas Hildenberry, eighteen years of age, of 311 East Forty-sixth Street, this city, was stealing a ride on a freight train. A section of the train was shifted in the freight yards at Yonkers. The car on which he was jolted, throwing him from it to the track. The wheels passed over both legs, crushing them. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—Martha Westervelt, a domestic employed in the family of W. W. Adams, Dobbs Ferry, was found dead of fatty degeneration of the heart in her room in the Adams residence yesterday. She went to the place on Sept. 1 to prepare the house for the home-coming of the family. She did about two days' work, seemingly. She is supposed to have died about Sept. 3.

Jersey City.

—Allan L. McDermott and William T. Hoffman yesterday applied to Chancellor McGill for a writ of error in behalf of Edward M. Clifford, who is to be hanged Sept. 17 for the murder of Superintendent William G. Watrson of the West Shore Railroad. The ground of the application is the admission of improper evidence and errors in Judge Lippincott's charge. The Chancellor said he would decide the matter at noon to-day.

—Architect Lewis H. Broome, at a meeting of the City Hall Commissioners yesterday, refused to certify that James Kiernan, the contractor, had properly completed the carperter work. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

—A light wagon driven by Milton Sharp of 54 Brinkerhoff Street ran away on Communipaw Avenue Tuesday night and collided with Trolley Car No. 104 of the Newark line. Mr. Sharp escaped uninjured, but the wagon was wrecked.

—The election officers for Hudson County were appointed yesterday by the Board of Election. There are 500 of them.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—There was an unusually large theatre party at the Harlem Opera House last night. About 400 members of the Harlem Social Club attended in a body, and during the evening presented Mme. Herrmann with a magnificent floral piece, which was larger than the lady herself, and made in the form of a letter H. After the performance a banquet was given at the clubhouse, at which Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann were invited guests.

—Miner & Brooks have decided to postpone the production of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre from Monday to Wednesday evening next. The box office will open to-day for

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Part Two
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MEN OF COMMERCE RALLY

GREAT NOONDAY DEMONSTRATION FOR SOUND MONEY.

Mayor Strong Speaks and Chauncey M. Depew, by Argument and Wit, Attacks Free-Silver Arguments—Over 2,000 Men Leave Business to Protest Against Repudiation—A Merchant's Idea of the Effect of the Recent Victory in Vermont.

The first of a series of "noonday sound-money meetings" was held yesterday in the large vacant store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince Street. It proved to be a popular feature of the campaign that is being conducted by the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League. The hall, which it is estimated will hold between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, was packed, hundreds standing in the aisles, between the chairs, and along the walls. It was stated that 2,000 were turned away.

Among the well-known business men present were H. B. McClellan, General Eastern Agent of the Wabash Railroad; Abner McKinley, brother of William McKinley; C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; A. J. Kelly, President of the New-York Commercial Travelers' Club; H. S. Jenkins of the Baltimore Commercial Travelers' Club, George Saer of the New-York Commercial Travelers' Club, H. S. Riding of Lippincott's, Mr. Buckman of H. T. Coates, Philadelphia; ex-Mayor Edward S. Stuart of Philadelphia, James McIntyre of Boston, and C. C. Shayne.

Before the speaking began there was a great deal of comment on the results and prospects of the campaign. One merchant said that the Vermont victory had done more to restore confidence in trade than anything that had happened recently. A large number of Eastern buyers are coming to this city daily, he said, since the result in Vermont showed that Bryan's defeat is certain. There was a general expression of gratification over the effects of this first triumph, especially as Vermont is considered a good political weathervane.

John H. Black, President of the National League of Commercial Travelers' Clubs of the United States, acted as Chairman of the meeting. He came from Boston for the purpose of attending the first of the series. Three cheers were given for his great interest in the cause of sound money.

The Secretary of the meeting was John L. Shephard, who is manager of the Keystone Watch Case Company.

Remarks by the Mayor.

It was some little time after the appointed hour when Mayor Strong arose for the purpose of opening the meeting. He made a short speech, which was received with applause.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to come here to-day and open this meeting. I would greatly prefer to open a meeting of this kind than to open a Republican campaign meeting, because I am an advocate of sound money, and I can join hands with any man, I do not care how he has voted in the past, who is willing to vote to-day for sound money, who is not in favor of repudiation, and who is in favor of a dollar worth 100 cents in any part of the civilized globe. I am satisfied, gentlemen, that just such meetings as we are having here, to be addressed by a Depew of finance, will have an influence that will spread through and through our country, will enter into every business in the country, and will secure the indorsement of the merchants of the City of New-York for McKinley, Hobart, and sound money. Now, gentlemen, we are here for the purpose—principally for the purpose of listening to one of the unequaled orators of this country, Chauncey M. Depew."

Mr. Depew was greeted with prolonged applause and cheers. He wore his habitual happy smile, and spoke easily and effectively. The audience was laughing or applauding all the time he was speaking. He spoke as follows:

"I want to say that I believe that the true cause of the stagnation of business is the fear and the threat of depressed currency. You cannot have good business unless the standard of value is fixed and immutable, and every business man knows it. If we were to adopt the silver standard we would be making an experiment, but it is not a new experiment. It has been tried for three thousand years, under all conditions, in all countries of the civilized world, by all kinds of people, and wherever there has been a fluctuating standard of value there has been paralysis of business or depression of business and of employment.

Bryan Platform Full of Holes.

"Our friend who is running on the Chicago platform, and on the silver platform, and on the Populistic platform, and on a platform as full of holes as any platform ever built, is constantly declaring that he does not understand what people mean by confidence and lack of confidence. He is constantly proclaiming that it is the cry of capital against labor, the cry of the employer against the employed. Well, my friends, what is capital, and what is labor, except mutual confidence in each other, mutual reliance on each other? Neither can live without the other. No more than the head can get along without the stomach. My head works because my digestion is always good. This matter, as Mr. Bryan says, is perfectly plain; there is no mystery about it. Any man can understand it. No man is going to lend his money unless he knows he is going to get it back again. He is not going to put it into property unless he knows he is going to make money by so doing; he is not going to put it into enterprises; he is not going to manufacture goods unless he knows he is going to have a market for his goods, and will receive pay for those goods in money equal to the money which he has had to put into the materials which he had to buy to manufacture them.

"There are no classes here, and yet in this campaign we hear much about classes and masses and employers and employes, and their antagonism to each other. Now, I have been on the stump for thirty years, but I have never had to discuss that question before. When a candidate for President of the United States raises such a question and attempts to array class against class, as if there were classes in this country, it then becomes necessary to discuss the question just for a moment. What is capital that it should arouse the hatred of the workingman? Capital is primarily money which must go into the building of a railroad or a factory or a mill, which must enter into some enterprise or business before there is employment for brains and hands where brains and hands are the only capital which other men have, and which is their capital. If the conditions are such that money can confidently be invested in a country like this, it is then active money. Money dead is like hands dead and brains dead—it benefits nothing; but make money active, and then you have touched the life of the people of this country. It is this money which puts up one of these great twenty-two-story buildings, which builds railroads, which starts up factories and mills. It gives employment to brains and hands.

"Have we not all the same soil—are not the same influences at work to give equal opportunity to every man who labors, to the man who earns one dollar a day as to the man who earns five hundred per month? I would rather live, I would rather die, under those conditions than live in the absolute stagnation of a mud puddle where everybody would be covered with the same amount of mud and make about the same amount of exertion to get out."

After Mr. Depew had concluded Mayor Strong introduced Edward Lauterbach, who made a short speech. He briefly touched upon the issues of the campaign, and confined himself almost exclusively to an appeal for Republican votes.

At the noonday meeting to-day, in the same hall, Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," will be the principal speaker. Mr. Tourgee is now publishing a book called "Mervil Easton, Christian Socialist."

The music at the meetings will be under the management of William A. Power.

At the close of yesterday's meeting President Black telegraphed to Major McKinley that the gathering had been a tremendous success.

Mr. Hobart was prevented from attending the meeting by a visit of members of the National Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEPHONY.

John J. Carty's Impressions of M. Kildischewsky's Experiments.

"Kildischewsky!" exclaimed John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the New-York Telephone Company, yesterday in discussing a report by cable from London in regard to an improvement in the telephone.

"Kildischewsky! Well, let those who talk of the inadequacy of the sub-marine cables to support any strain or to come up to the age admit that they were equal to this emergency.

"But, seriously, what has M. Kildischewsky done? In the first place, an announcement like this, that an improvement has been discovered, is simply an addition of one to the many rumors that come from all quarters. These rumors are periodical and difficult to believe, because they are indefinite. It is not easy to determine the value of such news. Such announcement of revolution in the science of telephony are too frequently made.

"I know of experiments in this country many years ago which made a stir at the time and came to nothing. But they were much talked about by laymen, and, put in news form, were as attractive to the general public as this announcement.

"M. Kildischewsky is not known to American engineers, so that one important factor in gauging the report is absent. It is not clear whether he used one or two wires in talking 800 miles from Moscow to Rostoff. Our long-distance telephones in this country have accomplished a good deal more than this, and do so accomplish every day in the week.

"As an engineer I am interested, of course, in M. Kildischewsky, but I am compelled to await further news of what he has done.

"As to sub-marine telephony, we shall, I believe, have it across the Atlantic some day. But at present the only successful operations of the sort are such as those lines from Liverpool to Ireland and across the British Channel, twenty-six miles. These are samples of what has and can be done.

"But the best opinion on the subject is that the desired result will be accomplished, not by improvements in the transmitter and receiver, but by improvements in the cable."

AN ALLEGED POLICY WRITER.

George Hoefler Said to Have Defrauded Women.

George Hoefler of 137 Rivington Street was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Agent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, on a charge of writing policy slips.

Agent Burr told Magistrate Deuel that the case against Hoefler was a particularly aggravating one, and said that his place was conducted in a fraudulent manner.

Mrs. Yetta Rosenberg of 129 Suffolk Street, he said, called on the Parkhurst society and complained she had been robbed in the place. She said she was a poor widow and supported her two children by taking in washing. She said she had been playing policy for two years at 137 Rivington Street, and that the backer of the game was a Mr. Parker. She said that on Aug. 15 she won $3 and that Hoefler refused to pay her. She was greatly in need of money at the time, as there was not a cent in her house and her children were crying for food.

Agent Burr said he and Court Officer Fay raided the place Tuesday afternoon and arrested Hoefler.

The woman showed Magistrate Deuel a number of policy slips she had procured from Hoefler.

Hoefler was held for examination and could not furnish bonds. He complained bitterly about Parker. He said Parker deserted him and allowed him to stay in a cell all night.

Agent Burr says that the Parkhurst society is looking for Parker. He was recently fined $500 by Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions on a plea of guilty and his promise to get out of the policy business.

The premises at 137 Rivington Street have been raided a number of times. Most of the people who have patronized it are women and little children. They have lost all their savings.

LIVELY ANTHRACITE TRADE.

Western Dealers Busy, but the General Situation Is Dull.

Some of the Western coal dealers are taking advantage of the present low freight rates on the railroads to move from the Eastern markets such supplies of anthracite as they think they may need for the coming Fall and Winter. This movement has enlivened the anthracite coal trade a little within the last few weeks.

The President of one of the large coal-producing companies expressed the belief yesterday that the sales of anthracite last month would show an increase over the sales during August, 1895.

In a general sense the coal situation is extremely dull. The big coal companies are all working in harmony so far as output is concerned, and there is no controversy concerning prices. The advance of 25 cents a ton on the first of this month will probably stand unchanged until December or January.

Elevated Railroad Victories

Five suits against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to recover damages for injuries to fee and rental values were dismissed yesterday by Justice Beekman, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court.

The premises in two cases are 281, 283, 285, and 287 First Avenue, which the Justice says are "cold-water tenements." He gives this name to them because they have no plumbing arrangements and were all built except 281 in 1850.

The fees and rentals of all have increased since 1880, when the railroad was built. The Justice holds that the burden of proof was on the plaintiff to show that the increase in values would have been greater. With regard to houses at 1,154 and 1,446 Second Avenue, Justice Beekman says that it is not clear that the railroad has caused a loss.

Complaints of Incivility.

Causes for complaint on the part of the patrons of the Long Island Railroad appear to be increasing. Incivility of some of the employes in and about the station and ferryhouse at Long Island City is the latest cause. There have been several instances recently where women and business men have suffered much annoyance in consequence of the indifference and rudeness of persons who are supposed to be paid by the railroad company to serve its patrons. Doubtless the new management of the road will give this grievance effective attention as soon as the new management, with President Baldwin at its head, takes hold of affairs.

POOLROOM MEN TOO SPRY

DID NOT LINGER IN THEIR WEEHAWKEN DENS.

Public Prosecutor Winfield, Whose Anger Burst Forth When He Learned That the Law Was Being Violated, Dispatched Officers Forthwith, but They Went in a Roundabout Way and News of Their Coming Evidently Preceded Them.

The attention of Charles Winfield, Prosecuting Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., was called yesterday to the exposure of Upper Weehawken's Monte Carlo, made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"What!" he exclaimed, "have those rascals again opened their place? It was only last week that I sent a man down to investigate. He reported that everything was shut up tight as a drum. Here, just indicate on this map the poolroom and the building devoted to other games of chance which you saw in operation yesterday."

The prosecutor spread out a pencil drawing two feet square showing the location of the Hoffmann House and the barnlike structures near by in which the gambling is carried on. The drawing had been prepared for use in the trial of Phillips Bindernagle, under indictment for running the place. His case will probably come up next week. The buildings were accurately indicated on the map, except that the barn back of the hotel, in which is the poolroom, was not shown.

As Mr. Winfield read THE NEW-YORK TIMES's story of the wide-open gambling that had been conducted in these places only the day before, he struck the table excitedly, and exclaimed, "I'll have that stopped!"

Stepping to the door of his inner office in the Court House, he called to Michael Kelleher, Clerk of the Grand Jury:

"Send me two officers at once," he exclaimed.

While the men were being summoned—it was then about 1:20 P. M.—he explained that he was ready to go on with the trial of Bindernagle, whose conviction he confidently expected unless the defendant should show that he had no interest, as proprietor, in the property where the gambling was conducted.

"We can prove beyond question," he said, "that gambling was going on there."

When the officers for whom he had sent entered the room, the Prosecutor turned toward them fiercely.

Something Very Queer.

"It's very queer," he exclaimed, "that I can't get any evidence against these Weehawken poolroom people. Last week I sent a man, who told me everything was closed. But here come reporters for a New-York paper, who have no difficulty in entering and playing any sort of game.

"Now, I'm sick of hearing that this place is running, and I want you to go down there at once. Seize any tables or paraphernalia and arrest any suspicious person. I'll telephone for Stack to join you at the place from Hoboken."

The prosecutor called up one of his two detectives, Morris Stack, who was at Police Headquarters in Hoboken. He received the same instructions as the other two men, coupled with the advice to hurry, or the others would arrive there first.

The men the Prosecutor sent out were Constables Michael Shannon and John Gloyn. It was evident that they did not relish the job. Gloyn had a warrant which he would be prevented from serving as he had promised. Shannon had no money for the expense of the trip.

"Wait a minute," he said, "while I go over here to Bremes's place and make a loan."

Other necessary preparations occupied more minutes, so that it was about 2 o'clock when the two constables and the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES boarded a trolley car. The route selected was by way of Guttenberg, beyond Weehawken, which necessitated a walk back. The reporter suggested a shorter route, but was voted down.

"Where are you all going?" queried Lawyer Tuery, at one of the many points of transfer. "Is it a raid on the Weehawken poolrooms?"

The Monte Carlo Well Known.

Apparently he was satisfied with his guess, for he walked off with a laugh. Half a dozen others intimated that they knew the object of the little party. The Monte Carlo seemed to be well known.

The officers were so little acquainted with the country about Upper Weehawken that they rode three long blocks beyond the street leading most directly to the Weehawken Ferry. Then they went through a patch of woods, intending to descend from the rear upon the Hoffmann Hotel.

Sauntering through the woods from the other side came a party of five young men. All had their coats off. One of them, a fellow in a brownish or plum-colored suit, had been in the poolroom the day before, and the whole party had doubtless just come from that place, although it was only 3 o'clock, the time when the betting usually began. From the hip pocket of one's trousers projected one of the yellow cards containing the names of horses entered and their weights, which the poolroom provides for its patrons.

The constables quickened their steps to the bluff back of the ferry. The Chapin, which runs to the foot of Forty-second Street, this city, was in the slip. Several men were at the stern, and as the constables started to climb down the bank fingers were pointed at them.

About the doors of the poolroom and the other building there was not one of the hundred and more gamblers who had lounged there. The doors of the poolroom were fastened together with a padlock. A peek through a crack disclosed only the bare walls, the rough benches on which the weary gamblers had sat, the boards on which were hung cards with the betting odds, and the railings behind which had sat the sheet writers. Evidently the betting had only just begun when the place was abandoned, for while discarded cards and white paper slips were scattered over the floor they were not in the profusion that would have followed the later races.

Bland Mr. Bindernagle.

In front of the Hoffmann Hotel the constables found Detective Morris Stack in conversation with Philip Bindernagle. Stack explained that he had arrived about 3 o'clock, or fifteen minutes ahead of the constables. Afterward he stated that as he came up he noticed a squad of men making for the ferry. Apparently they came from the Hoffmann or Bindernagle buildings.

"I was just telling Mr. Stack," blandly explained Bindernagle, "that he is at liberty, so far as I am concerned, to break in this building back of me. I have nothing to do with it. I don't know who manages it or what is managed. If you think there are gambling layouts there, investigate as you see fit."

The building indicated by Mr. Bindernagle, under indictment for running a gaming resort in the place to which he disclaimed any title, was tightly barred. Its two doors were locked, its every window was carefully covered inside the glass with dark-green paper that contained no holes. The officers declined to break in without a warrant.

"We couldn't have got a warrant, anyhow," said Constable Shannon, "for none of the Judges is sitting.

By climbing on to the railing of the step leading to an unused door in the other end of the building it was possible to reach the transom, from which a pane of glass was broken. Over the break was thick wrapping paper. This when torn away disclosed a curtain of soft, thick goods. Inside this was a second thickness of the same material. The darkness inside prevented much of a survey, but what looked like a partition seemed to explain why the building, so long when measured from the outside, dwindled a third when one entered it.

Bindernagle was apparently not at all troubled by this external examination. He wore a white shirt, but much resembled the pink-shirted man who on Tuesday was so industrious in directing visitors into Gambling Hall No. 1 before the poolroom could do business.

"It looks to me," said Detective Stack, as he and the constables started for Jersey City, "as if some one had tipped us off, and I shouldn't be surprised if it was right down in the Court House. However, it isn't likely the place will open for awhile."

LORD RUSSELL'S RECEPTION.

Bar Association May Have to Change Date and Plans.

The members of the Bar Association will probably have to select an earlier date than Oct. 3, which had been decided upon as the time for holding a reception in honor of Lord Chief Justice Russell of England. The reception, it was also intended, should serve as a housewarming when the association would take formal possession of its new home, on West Forty-third Street.

Word has been received from Lord Russell that he expects to sail for home a week earlier than he had originally intended, and that he will leave here the day for which the reception had been planned. His Lordship has engagements for the two days previous to sailing.

George L. Rives is the Chairman of a special committee appointed by the Bar Association to arrange for the reception. Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court and leading jurists representing various parts of the country had been invited.

Mr. Rives is out of the city, and Joseph Larocque, the President of the Bar Association, returned to the city only yesterday after a short absence. Mr. Rives is expected back to-day or to-morrow, when an effort will be made to arrange for holding the reception on one of the last days of this month, which would enable both Lord Russell and Chief Justice Fuller to attend. It is still a question, however, whether it will be possible to have the association's building ready on the earlier date. In the meantime an army of men are working with might and main putting on the finishing touches to the clubhouse.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR JACOB

Arrested at the Beginning of His Criminal Career.

Jacob Hanison, fourteen years old, has been obliged to support himself. He determined to start on a criminal career, but his plans were cut short when he attempted what he says was his first robbery.

He has been staying at a lodging house at Canal Street and the Bowery. He purchased a steel chisel and supplied himself with a bunch of skeleton keys, and at noon yesterday he went to the apartments of Samuel Cohen, on the second floor of 43 Henry Street. He opened the door with one of the keys and helped himself to clothing valued at $45. As he was going down stairs, he was detected by Mrs. Annie Kunkel, the housekeeper, who screamed for the police.

Harrison ran down Henry Street, with a crowd in pursuit, dropping the clothing on the way. He was captured by a policeman after running several blocks.

To Agent Wiedling of the Gerry society the boy said his mother was dead, and his father was somewhere in Texas. He said he was driven to steal because he had no money, and was hungry. He said he looked for work, but could find none, and determined to become a burglar as a last resort.

He was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STEAMER ANGLER RUN INTO.

Schooner Carries Away Part of the Hurricane Deck.

The iron steamboat Angler, which runs between this city and Rockaway Beach, was run into yesterday, off Bedlow's Island, by a three-masted schooner, sailing light under full canvas.

It was blowing quite fresh at the time, and a serious accident was averted by the wheelman of the schooner, who was able to turn the course of his vessel, making the blow a slanting one instead of a straight cut into the side of the Angler. The Angler's flagstaff, after davits, and part of the hurricane deck were carried away.

Both vessels proceeded down the bay.

"Caliph" Emptied the Tank.

"Caliph," the oldest hippopotamus in the Central Park menagerie, was swimming yesterday afternoon in the tank where he and his consort, "Miss Murphy," disport themselves, and accidentally kicked the plug out of the bottom of the tank. The water began to run out of the tank, and "Caliph" sank lower and lower, while "Miss Murphy" stood on the platform outside and blinked contentedly in the sun.

Soon "Caliph's" feet struck against the bottom of the tank, and he found it difficult to swim. But he was not accustomed to walking in the tank, and kept at work, still entertaining the idea, probably, that nothing but vigorous paddling would save him from going below the water.

The water finally all ran out, and the hippopotamus stood, very much surprised, on the bottom of an otherwise empty tank.

"Caliph" hesitated a moment, and then, with a surly grunt, he lumbered slowly up to the platform, and surveyed the scene of his earnest efforts to swim. After a few moments of grave contemplation "Caliph" opened his capacious jaws in an audible yawn and lay down, perhaps to dream over the unusual incident.

A Dinner by the Mudlarks.

An enjoyable, informal dinner was given by the Mudlark Association to Bronson Howard, Daniel Frohman, and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman at the Arena, on Tuesday night. The guests have recently returned from an eighteen-hundred mile bicycle trip in Europe, and the dinner was intended to mark their arrival here. Those present as hosts were Arthur F. Bowers, Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., School Commissioner Charles Strauss, Hartwell A. Wilkins, John E. Milholland, Dr. Granville C. Brown, and Henry Loewenthal. After the repast an adjournment was taken to the residence of Dr. Seaman, at 18 West Thirty-first Street, where some novel prescriptions were prepared according to formulae disovered in Holland. A regular business session of the association followed.

To Sail on the Augusta Victoria.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoria for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg are Leo Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Davenport, Dr. K. A. Davenport, Mrs. Arthur Herbert, Mrs. J. Laor Harriman, H. M. Joffray, Frederick Kolb, Howard Page, Charles Carroll, the Rev. J. H. Packard and Mrs. Packard, and Dr. W. G. Reynolds.

For the Firemen's Relief Fund.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday donations of $500 from Howard Gould and $100 from the Siegel-Cooper Company were received for the Firemen's Relief Fund.

PUM, PRINCE AND ENVOY

COREA'S NEW MINISTER LIKES AMERICAN ICE CREAM.

Got Out at All Convenient Stops Between Here and Montreal to Refresh Himself at Railside Lunch Counters—Is Reluctantly Bundled Away from This City on a Washington Train by His Escorts, Who Were Tired of Their Job.

"Chin He Yi Pum and servant, Corea."
"Chin, Mrs. and child, Corea."
"Yi En Tarn, interpreter, Corea."
"Yi Kol Sok, Corea."

These names, on the register of the Warwick Hotel, are those of the new Corean Minister to the United States and his "suite." They were written in the large, awkward hand of Yi En Tarn, the interpreter, who, at the time of arrival, Tuesday night, was in a savage humor at having been refused accommodations at the Metropole. That hotel, the clerk had informed him, was "full up."

When Prince Pum—that is the equivalent of his title—was chosen to represent his kingdom in this country, he positively declined to come unless there could be found two native Americans who would consent to chaperone him all the way from Seoul to Washington. The King, who, it is said, is deeply interested in Prince Pum, and the United States Minister, who also felt that the Prince would be an acquisition to Washington society, therefore sent forth messengers throughout the land of Corea, and finally secured the patronage of two gentlemen hailing from Concord, N. H.

The visitors had not intended to start hom for two weeks, so Prince Pum was obliged to wait. The Prince, his suite, and Yankee escorts took passage Aug. 12 at Shanghai on the Empress of China. They lande dat Vancouver a week ago yesterday. The trip from Montreal to New-York was the most tiresome part of the whole journey for the escorts. Prince and Princess Pum insisted on getting out of the train at every station to eat ice cream at the refreshment counter, and to ask just how far it was to the next stop, and how long it would take to reach there.

The speed of the express and the large buildings in the cities passed through were of continual wonder to the Prince. The escorts taught him a few English words, by which he might vent his admiration without the delay of having it interpreted. They taught him to say "Ah, very good," "Grand," "Magnificent," "Nothing in the world can compare with that," and other words and phrases pleasant to their patriotic ears.

But eventually the escorts grew very weary of the Prince's company. Much against his wishes, they made him leave town yesterday morning. Indeed, their coercion amounted almost to an abduction.

The Prince and his wife and the "suite" arose at 6:30 o'clock and partook of a hearty breakfast of peaches and cream, lamb chops, potatoes in cream, fresh mushrooms, and coffee. They sat cross-legged on the floor, almost under the table. Food was served to them by a hotel waiter. They ate with knives and forks.

While breakfast was in progress one of the escorts telegraphed the Corean Legation at Washington of the new Minister's coming. The other ordered a victoria to convey the party to the Pennsylvania station. Then Prince Pum and his followers were invited out for a ride about town. He accepted unsuspectingly.

A great crowd gathered in front of the hotel when the Prince, his wife, and child, and his following of two persons were assisted into the carriage. The Prince and his family wore long green robes, with odd-looking caps of the same pattern. Yi Kol Sok, the Secretary, an old man greatly resembling Li Hung Chang, was clad in a flowing white silk garment. He sat on the box with the coachman.

Prince Pum was much surprised when he found himself being bundled into a train for Washington. He declared he had wished to remain here at least a week. The conductor shouted "All aboard!" before Prince Pum could make up his mind what to do. And the Yankee escorts returned to their hotel chuckling.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The new Corean Minister and party reached Washington this afternoon.

Pom Kwong Soh, the retiring Minister, who was Minister of Justice before he came here last February, will remain until his successor becomes acquainted with Washington life and has his formal presentation to the President early in October, when he will hurry back to Corea to become the head of the King's Privy Council.

CHEMULPO AND SEOUL RAILWAY.

James R. Morse of This City Tells of His Corean Concession.

James R. Morse, President of the American Trading Company, at 182 Front Street, and American Commercial Agent of the Corean Government by appointment from the King, has a concession to build the first railway in Corea.

The projected railroad is to run from the seaport of Chemulpo, on the Pacific Ocean, to Seoul, the capital of the kingdom, and, when constructed, will connect the two great commercial centres of the peninsula.

The line of the proposed railway has been surveyed by J. Henry Dye, a young American engineer, son of Gen. William McE. Dye, formerly Chief of Police of Washington, D. C., now the military instructor of the Corean Army. From the surveys and estimates made by Engineer Dye the cost of the projected railway line has been placed at $1,500,000.

The concession is granted to Mr. Morse personally, but under its provisions he is permitted to organize a stock company and raise capital sufficient to carry the scheme through. Mr. Morse will meet with a number of capitalists of New-York and elsewhere some day this week for the purpose of organizing a company and to raise the capital necessary to construct the railway and put it in operation. The amount of the capital stock has not been decided on. Under the provisions of the agreement, work on the railway must be begun within a year of the date of the instrument, which was March 29 of the present year. The concession also provides that the work of construction of the railway must be completed within three years from the time of its beginning.

The line of the projected railway runs through a rolling, untimbered country. Mr. Morse thinks that the deepest cut that will be necessary will not exceed sixty feet. The principal difficulty to be overcome in the construction of the road will be the spanning of the River Hau by a steel bridge 1,000 feet long. The Government will provide the right of way and the grounds necessary for stations and terminal facilities. The idea of the construction of a railway from Chemulpo to Seoul was considered two or three years ago by the Japanese Government as a necessary military movement.

American material and American engineers will be employed in the construction.

Schooner Driven Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 9.—During a strong westerly gale last night the fishing schooner E. M. Hartshorn of Somer's Point dragged her anchor and was blown ashore near the Wanamaker cottage at Cape May Point. The Cape May life-saving crew made an effort to float her, but were unsuccessful, and she is beating to pieces on the beach.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR HILL.

The Republicans Looking for a Good Candidate.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Now that the smoke of the Republican Gubernatorial contest has cleared, the speculation has turned as to the probable nominee for the United States Senatorship. The Republicans, building on the present large majority in the Senate, and the belief that they will carry the lower house, or, losing it, will still have a majority on joint ballot, are laying plans for the naming of the successor to Senator David B. Hill in January.

Away back in the Winter of 1895, when the Greater New-York legislation was pending, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, the Speaker of the lower house, began to lay pipes for the Senatorial nomination by declaring his candidacy for Governor. Those who profess to have been on the inside from the start assert that Mr. Fish simply went into the Gubernatorial contest to give him a standing for the coveted Senatorial honor.

Then, when the Saratoga delegates assembled, and on the eve of the convention, Thomas C. Platt, more for dramatic effect than anything else, allowed the use of his name in connection with the nomination. This was to show that he had the organization at his command and to place him in line for the Senatorial nomination in case he cared to return to the position which he vacated in 1881.

Mr. Platt's business relations would not permit his accepting the Governorship, because they need his almost daily attention. There are three months in the year that demand the Governor's almost constant attendance here. Then, too, another consideration was that his and his family's business would suffer from his holding the office. The law firm of which he is a member, and the firm of which his son is a prominent part, could not consistently come before the Legislature and State officers as they do now. If a Senator, he could run up from Washington every other day.

The only pronounced candidates for the nomination for Senator from the first have been Gov. Morton and Warner Miller. Mr. Miller is out of consideration, because of his action at Chicago and virtual shelving by the State Committee and his home county Republicans. While Mr. Morton does not care much for a return to Washington, because of the increased duties of his firm devolving on him by reason of the death of Mr. Bliss, Mrs. Morton is most anxious to re-enter Washington society. There is a growing belief that Gov. Morton will be asked to enter the race, the same as Senator Hill was in 1891, in the interest of harmony.

AUDITOR BALDWIN'S DENIAL.

His Resignation Has Not Been Asked by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Auditor Baldwin of the Treasury Department came in from Laurel, Md., this afternoon. He said it was news to him that his resignation had been requested by the President. He has received no such request, and no intimation of such contemplated action, outside of the opposition press. Mr. Baldwin left the city this afternoon for Bethesda, Md., where he is billed to deliver a free-silver speech at a Democratic rally.

Acting Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, who has just returned from a visit to Gray Gables, said this morning that he knew nothing about the alleged request of President Cleveland for Auditor Baldwin's resignation because the latter had espoused the cause of Bryan and free silver. Mr. Hamlin discredits the story, stating that neither from President Cleveland nor from Secretary Carlisle had he received the slightest intimation that such a course was in contemplation.

LOAD OF SHOT IN HIS THIGH.

Wound Five Inches by Three Sewed with Thirty-one Stitches.

FREEPORT, Sept. 9.—John Gray, an Inspector of water works in Brooklyn, and Edward Miller, aged 20 years, of Merrick, went gunning for meadow hens this morning. A gun loaded with heavy shot lay in the bottom of a boat which they were pushing across the meadows.

Gray was at the back of the boat, while Miller was at the side. Gray's foot in some manner came in contact with the gun and discharged it, the entire load entering Miller's left leg between the thigh and the knee. The wound was five inches long by three inches wide.

Miller was hurriedly brought to the office of Dr. Hammond of this place, where thirty-one stitches were put in the wound. Miller is very weak from loss of blood, and it is feared that blood poisoning will result.

Mr. Crisp's Health Is Good.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Clark Howell of Atlanta denies the accuracy of the published reports tending to show that the health of ex-Speaker Crisp is such as to alarm his friends. "Mr. Crisp spoke in Rome, Ga., last Friday," said Mr. Howell, "and was in my office the next day on his way home to Americus. He was in his usual health, but was a little more fleshy than when he left Congress, owing to the rest he has enjoyed. For the past five years Mr. Crisp has been unable to stand much excitement, and has been quite fatigued for a few days after making a big speech. Beyond that, however, his health is as good as ever."

Council of American Mechanics.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The National Council of the Order of American Mechanics, at its fifty-first annual session to-day, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: National Councilor—Morris Bauer, Jr., New-Brunswick, N. J.; Vice Councilor—Ira D. Goff, Riverside, R. I.; Secretary—John Server, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J., who has served in that capacity for the past twenty-five years; Marshal—D. S. Thompson, Richmond, Va.; Protector—Elmer E. Hill, Milford, N. H.; Doorkeeper—W. E. Glidden, Barre, Vt. It was voted to hold the next annual session in Baltimore.

Aeronaut Probably Fatally Injured.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 9.—Don Carlos Stevens, a New-York aeronaut, filling an engagement to make daily parachute descents from a balloon at the Huntington County Fair, while making a descent yesterday sustained injuries that will probably result in his death. When the balloon was at a great height he let go. Shortly after releasing his hold, the gearing of the parachute broke, and he came down with great velocity, striking the ground with terrific force. His spine was dislocated and he sustained internal injuries.

A Useless Government Dock.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A board consisting of Commander Dennis W. Mulligan, Commandant; Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, and Civil Engineer George Mackay, met at Pensacola Navy Yard to-day to appraise the sectional iron dock built twenty years ago for the Government, but which has never been used by the navy. It is not expected to bring at public sale as much as the value of the scrap iron in it, although it cost the Government nearly $1,000,000.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $105,174,687. The day's withdrawals at New-York were $74,500. If all the gold "in sight" to be deposited, the transmission of which is not yet complete, were in the Treasury, the reserve would stand to-day at $108,000,000.

SEVEN CHINESE PRISONERS

LI'S COUNTRYMEN SUSPECTED OF COMING HERE BY STEALTH.

Fifteen of Their Brethren, Who Were with Them, Under Suspicion, but Not Arrested—The Accused, Four Men and Three Boys, Say They Have Been Visiting in China—Some of Them Obtained Bail for $500.

J. T. Scharf, United States Chinese Inspector, arrested seven Chinese men and boys yesterday at the Grand Central Station, where they arrived from Canada on the 7:45 A. M. train.

The prisoners, four men and three boys, were with a party of fifteen Chinamen who were traveling under the charge of John S. Geagan, city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he protested against their arrest, saying that they were in his care and were en route for Havana, Cuba.

Inspector Scharf asked to see the papers under which it was asserted the Chinese were traveling in bond, but this Mr. Geagan refused.

There was a lively altercation between the officials, which culminated in Inspector Scharf threatening to arrest Geagan if he interfered further. Finally Geagan said that only fifteen of the party were in his charge, and after he had pointed them out the remaining seven were arrested.

Inspector Scharf says that Mock Dock of 32 Mott Street, who, he alleges, is one of the most active of the smugglers of Chinese into this city, was at the station yesterday morning to receive the seven Chinese. Mock Dock boldly claimed one of the boys, but did not get him.

The party captured yesterday is but one of many which have been sent over the Canadian border during the last few months. Inspector Scharf has been working early and late, even during his vacation term, to discover the promoters of the smuggling operations, and the result of his efforts, it is intimated, will be the implication of several of the more prominent Chinese business men in this city. It is almost certain, too, that there will be considerable trouble for some men at or near the border through whose connivance or neglect some hundreds of Chinamen are said to have passed into this country. The larger number of these have made Malone, N. Y., the first station this side of the Canadian line, their point of entry.

The names given by the Chinese captured yesterday are Ly Youn, Lee Poy, Charlie Lee, Mock Tie Chung, Mock Gee, Li Son, and Li Fun, the last four being boys.

When arraigned before Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon the Chinese said that they did not know why they had been arrested. They and their friends claim that they had previously been residents of the United States and were returning from a visit to China. Two of the boys, Mock Tie Chung and Mock Gee, were born in San Francisco, it is claimed. The other prisoners gave their residences as having been in this city, Newark, or Baltimore.

They all said they were able to give bail, but Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Kohler doubted whether the Commissioner had a right to accept it. The latter looked up the law, however, and decided to allow the Chinese to go under $500 bail each pending examination Sept. 16. Undertaker James Naughton of Mott Street became surety for all of them, excepting Lee Poy and Charlie Lee, who claims legal residence in Baltimore. They said they would get bail to-day.

During their long wait in the Marshal's office the Chinese were much annoyed by the staring of many curious persons who had heard of the arrests.

After the prisoners were taken to the Commissioner's room, however, the artists had a better chance.

Commissioner Alexander's statement through an interpreter that the Chinese were under arrest as Chinese who were in this country unlawfully met with much gesticulatory and chattering protest, and the older prisoners said they could prove their right to be here. Inspector Scharf and others doubt this very much, however. This doubt also extends to the other fifteen Chinamen who were on the train. United States District Attorney Macfarlane telephoned to the Law Department in the Custom House requesting that Chee and John S. Geagan, the Canadian Pacific agent, be held until the Chinamen's papers could be examined, but for some reason this was not done.

SAYS HE DID NOT PUSH HER.

James Connolly Declares His Wife Fell from a Fire Escape.

James Connolly of 642 West Forty-second Street, who is alleged to have thrown his wife from the third-floor fire escape of their home Tuesday night, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

Connolly stated that he went home Tuesday night and found his wife, who is seventeen years old, very much intoxicated. He admitted that he had been drinking a little himself. His wife, he said, was very hysterical. After he had had some words with her, she ran to the window and jumped on the fire escape. Fearing that she would fall, he caught hold of her. She struggled and she fell over the railing to the yard below. In her descent she struck a number of clothes lines, and her fall was broken. She was slightly injured. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and from there was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, and locked up in the alcoholic ward. Upon examination it was found

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EARLY STRENGTH FOLLOWED BY A NATURAL REACTION.

Profit Taking on the Advance Causes a Slight Set-back—Further Ease in Foreign Exchange—The Gold Arrivals—More Cheerful Tone in the Money Market—The Interior Movement Large—The Usual Dividends on Sugar.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

For an hour or more this morning the stock market was very strong, the highest point on the present advance being reached. Business was also fairly active. Early in the afternoon the advance was checked by realizing sales, and before the day was out practically the whole of the advance had been lost. The set-back was no more than natural, the advance having been very rapid. There was nothing in the news of the day to cause uneasiness—in fact, developments generally were of a favorable character.

Foreign exchange rates were easier, transactions in demand bills being made at $4.8390@$4.8400. The Bank of England advanced the price of gold bars ½d, to 78s. There was withdrawn in eagles for the United States £170,000. Up to date the amount of gold received here has been $14,345,713. The tone of the money market was more cheerful. Out-of-town banks are still looking for first-class commercial paper at 8@9 per cent. Time money continues to be firmly held at 6 per cent. The demand for currency from the interior continues, the shipments to-day being heavier than on any other day within three weeks. A large part of the currency is for New-Orleans and the South.

Trading to-day was fairly well distributed, although nearly half of the total of 241,418 shares was done in Sugar, St. Paul, and Burlington. The Sugar company declared its usual dividends, but there was evidently stock for sale after the announcement was made. St. Paul was firm on the showing in the annual report and on a belief that the dividend rate may be increased at the meeting of Directors to-morrow. St. Paul sold as high as 71⅝, but closed at 70⅝, a net gain of only ⅜. The other Grangers were lower by small fractions. London was a buyer in the early trading, but sold later. Railway bonds were fairly active and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 3@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $98,489,191; balance, $4,887,835; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $370,626.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅛@67. There were sales of 2,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,650,474.09 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,650 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,640 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,637,048
Imports for same period	27,120,928
Net exports	$23,516,120
Net exports to date, 1895	33,362,356
Net exports to date, 1894	66,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,303

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼@4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount. Boston—25@16⅝ discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraph-ic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛o discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 73½; New-York Central, ⅜, to 96; Reading, ⅜, to 8⅝; Atchison, ½, to 13½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 43; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 61⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 39½, and Illinois Central, ½, to 92½. British consols were steady for money at 112 9-16, and 1-16 lower for the account, at 112⅝.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The local market was irregular. The tractions shortly after the opening developed a weakness. Union declined to 10¾, and Philadelphia to 63½, both closing without support. The weakness was accompanied by rumors of bad earnings, but nothing official has been given out. The specialties were all stronger, especially Storage Battery and Pennsylvania Heat stocks. The latter closed at a gain of ⅝ for the common. In the last hour the whole market reacted slightly, but closed firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	....	....	7½	7¾
Baltimore Traction	15⅝	15⅞	16	16¼
Cambria	35	36	35½	35⅞
Choctaw	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Con. Traction stock	20	21	20	21
Electric Storage	26¾	27	26½	27
Electric Storage pf.	28	..	27	27¾
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	..	¾	¾
Hestonville	..	47	..	47
Hestonville pf.	..	57	..	57
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	25	27
Hunt. & H. T. pf.	48¾	49¼	48½	49¼
Indianapolis	14½	..	14½	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	..	20	..
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	..	39	..
Lehigh Valley	29½	29⅝	29¾	29⅞
Met. Traction	93	93¼	93½	93¾
Northern Pacific	12⅜	12½	12	12
Northern Pacific pf.	20¼	..	19⅝	20¼
Pennsylvania	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
Penn. L., H. & P.	13	..	13¼	12½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅜	14
Penn. Steel	21	..	20	..
Penn. Steel pf.	37½	..	40	..
Philada. Traction	63½	63¾	64¼	64¾
Philada. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	8	S 1-16	S 1-16	8⅛
Rochester Ry.	..	15	..	..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	233	..	233	..
United Gas Imp.	65¾	66	65½	65¾
W. N. Y. & Penn.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Welsbach	39⅞	40½	39¾	40
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	2	1½	2
Welsbach Com.	16	..	16	..
Welsbach Com. pf.	58	..	58	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	....	....	80	80
N. J. Con. 5s	77⅞	..	77⅞	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99¾	..	100	101
People's Trac. 5s	....	..	91½	91
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	65	65½	66⅛	66¼

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Manhattan Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 16 and reopen Oct. 2. Preparatory to the annual meeting of shareholders, to be held on Nov. 11, transfer books will be again closed on Oct. 9 and reopened on Nov. 12.

—The New-York and Harlem Railroad has declared a dividend from the earnings of the city line of 2 per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 16 and reopen Oct. 2.

—The quarterly report of the German-American Bank will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	13	14	13	14	+⅛	13½	15	550
American Cotton Oil pf.	50	50	50	50	+2	48½	50½	210
American Spirits Mfg.	5⅛	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+⅛	5⅛	5½	1,575
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½	16	17	165
*American Sugar Refs.	116¾	117⅜	116¼	115¾	+⅜	115¾	116⅜	52,045
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	102	102	101½	101½	+½	101	102	235
American Tel. & Cable Co.	87	87	87	87	..	86	88	50
American Tobacco	65	67¼	65	66	+1	65¾	66	4,987
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12¾	12½	12¼	12⅜	+⅛	12¼	12⅜	4,620
At., T. & S. F. pf.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+½	18⅛	18¼	350
Baltimore & Ohio	13½	14	13½	13½	+⅛	13⅛	13⅜	670
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛	21¼	22½	300
Brooklyn Union Gas	86	86	86	86	+¼	84	87	110
Canada Southern	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	−¼	45	45¼	435
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14	14	..	13¾	14	810
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	68½	68⅝	67⅛	67⅛	−⅝	67	67¼	19,350
Chicago Gas	60¾	62	59	59	−⅞	59	59¼	11,390
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	70⅝	71⅝	70½	70⅝	+⅜	70⅝	70¾	46,381
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	+⅛	127	128	325
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	100	98¾	98¾	−¼	98¾	99	1,762
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144½	144½	144½	144½	..	142	144	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	61	61⅝	60⅝	60½	−¼	60¼	60½	9,822
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23½	26½	25½	26	+¾	25½	26	990
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	20¼	20	20	−¼	19⅞	20	1,000
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	15	15	15	15	..	15	15½	50
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. pf.	55	55	55	55	+2	54	60	100
Consolidated Gas Company	146½	147	146½	147	+2	146	148	360
Delaware & Hudson	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	..	121	122¼	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+¼	42¼	43¾	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	+½	5½	7	100
Erie 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	−½	29	31	100
Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	−⅛	17½	19	2
General Electric	29	29½	27¾	27¾	−⅞	27¾	27⅞	5,390
Homestake	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½	34	27	110
Illinois Steel Company	38¾	39	38¾	39	+½	37½	39	300
Iowa Central pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼	26	27	200
Laclede Gas.	21½	22¾	21½	22	+1	22	23	1,014
Lake Erie & Western.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¾	16	17	600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+3½	67	68	210
Louisville & Nashville	42¾	42¾	40⅞	41	−⅜	40⅞	41	12,165
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	2	2¾	2	2¾	+½	2½	3	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	6½	7	6½	7	+⅜	6	6¾	550
Manhattan Consolidated	84¾	86¾	84½	84¾	+¾	84½	84⅞	9,462
*Metropolitan Traction	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	−⅜	92½	93	1,020
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	+1	38	41	100
Minnesota Iron	51¾	51¾	51	51	+2	50	51	300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22¾	22	22⅜	..	22	22¾	1,775
Missouri Pacific	20⅝	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	−⅝	19½	19⅝	1,975
*National Lead Company	22¾	22¾	22	22	..	21	21¾	405
*National Lead Co. pf.	85	85	84¾	84¾	..	82	83	55
National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	..	14½	16	100
New-Jersey Central	102¾	102½	102	102¾	+¾	102	102¼	1,665
New-York Central	93	93½	93	93½	+⅜	92¼	92¾	525
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	28¾	28½	28½	..	27	29	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	23¼	23¼	22	23	−½	23	23¼	385
North American	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛	4⅜	4½	1,430
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	12	12½	12	12½	+¾	12½	12¾	1,095
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	+¾	20	20½	1,708
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	11	11	−½	..	..	101
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛	13	13⅞	300
Pacific Mail	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+⅛	19½	19¾	700
Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16	16¼	+¾	16¼	16½	6,732
Pullman Palace Car Company	145	145	143	143	..	142½	145	339
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	108½	108½	108½	108½	..	107½	109	25
St. Louis Southwestern	34½	34½	34½	34½	+¼	34	33½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8	8	8	8	..	8	8¼	100
St. Paul & Duluth	17	17	17	17	..	17	18	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38¼	38	38½	+⅜	37⅜	38¼	400
Southern Pacific	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16½	−⅛	16	16¾	240
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛	7¾	7¾	450
Southern Railway pf.	21	21½	21	21	+½	21¼	21¼	3,500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22½	22½	21⅝	22	..	21¾	22	5,722
Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛	6¼	6¾	800
Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6	6¾	+⅛	6¾	6¾	1,930
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..	13⅞	14	200
United States Cordage	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..	33½	37⅜	100
United States Cordage pf.	7½	7½	7	7	..	7	7½	300
United States Cordage gtd.	15	15	15	15	..	14	15	100
*United States Leather pf.	50¼	51⅛	50	50¼	−⅛	49¾	50⅛	3,426
United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	−¾	17	17⅜	155
Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	5⅜	5¾	5
Wabash pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+½	14½	14¾	1,005
Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	90	90	..	80	95	30
Western Union Telegraph	81½	82½	81½	81⅜	+⅜	81¼	81⅝	4,235
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	+⅛	6⅛	6½	4,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾	24½	25	125
Wisconsin Central.	2	2	2	2	+⅛	..	..	100

Total sales 241,418
*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67	67	67	67	..	66⅛	67	2,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Spirits M Co 6s	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	61½
	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	61
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	61½
Atch Top. & San Fe gen 4s	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75¼
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	75¼
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	75⅛
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75⅜
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75⅝
	500	500	500	500	75⅜
	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75⅜
	500	500	500	500	75½
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75⅛
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75¼
adjustment 4s	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	34½
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	34⅝
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	34½
	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	34
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	34½
Atlantic & Pac Inc	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	83¼
Broadw'y & 7th Ave 1st cons 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	113½
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	74
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	72¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	104
	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	104½
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	107
Canada South'n 2d	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	100
Centl of N J gen 5s Registered	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	112¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	68¼
	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	68
Ches & O con 5s	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	105
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	93½
Chic B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	113¼
Chic Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	103
Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	85
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	97¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	105
Chicago & Northwestern 25-year deb 5s	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	41
	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40½
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40½
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40
Chic R I & P deb 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100
	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	99½
	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	99⅝
Chi R I & P deb 6s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	88½
Clev Lor & Whl 1st	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	103
Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co certfs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	19½
Col H Val & Tol 5s	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	83¾
	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	84
Col H V & T G M 6s	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	80¾
Col & Ninth Ave 1st	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	110½
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	80½
Det Mac & Mar L G	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	18½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	1,000@20F	1,000	1,000	1,000	100
Erie gen lien ⅝s	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60
Erie 1st prior bds	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	87½
Evansv & T H 1st	1,000@20F	1,000	1,000	1,000	107
Flint & P M 6s	2,000@20F	2,000	2,000	2,000	111
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	51½
Ill Cent 4s 1952	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	100
Ill Cent 4s 1953	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100
Laclede Gas L Co of St. L 1st 5s	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	87¾
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	88
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	88½
Lake E & W 1st 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	110
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	111
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	72
Lo N A & Chic Cons.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	80
Midland of N J 1st	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	69
Mex Cen & Pac W'n 5s	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	70
Mil L S & W ext 5s	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	107
Milw & St Paul Chicago & Pac W'n 5s	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	111
Mo Kan & East 1st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	87
Mo K & T of Tex 5s	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	70
Morris & Essex 1st	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	137
Mo Kans & Tex 2s	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	51½
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	51¾
	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	51½
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50¾
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	78½
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	79
Tex & Pac 2d inc	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	16½
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	16¾
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17
Union Elev. 1st 6s	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	71
	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	71½
	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	71½
U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	59¾
U S Leather Co 6s	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	110
Utah South'n G M Trust Co certfs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	59¾
Virginia Midl'd G M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	90
Wabash 1st 5s	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	103
	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	103¾
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	103½
	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	103¼
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	103¾
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	103¾
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	69
	4,000	4,000@20F	4,000	4,000	69
	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	69
Wabash Deb Ser B	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21
	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21¾
	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	21½
West Shore gtd 4s	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	103½
	5,000	5,000@20F	5,000	5,000	103¼
	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	103¾
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	31

Total sales $1,070,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, the 4s, 1907, coupon, ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅛. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½; $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107⅝, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 110⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	106⅞	106⅞
4s, r., 1907	107⅝	108¼
4s, r., 1925	116¾	116¾
4s, c., 1925	116¾	116¾
5s, r., 1904	110½	111
5s, c., 1904	110½	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	..
American Bank Note	35	38
American Grocery 1st	20	45
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	26	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103½	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	..	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101½	104½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	112
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	160	163
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	63	67
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	62½	65½
Celluloid Company stock	50	60
*Central & South American Telegraph	107	115
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	85	..
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98½	101¼
Continental Trust	168	175
†Creans' Shipyard stock	42	62
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	92	96
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	166
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	99½	101½
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	90	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	202	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78½	83½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 2d	..	62
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	51	55
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	83
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	71
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	225	235
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	45	55
‡Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	101	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2½	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	37	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80	90
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	94	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Lorillard Company pf.	102½	105
†Madison Square Gardgn stock	8	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	103	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist 6s, 1907	105	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	7½	9½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	..	48
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	215
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	190	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	97
National Wall Paper stock	..	82
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	..	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	31	35
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	57	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	97	98½

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS STEADY, SPECULATION MODERATE.

The West Was Higher and Cables Firmer—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady and Fairly Active—Provisions Steadier and More Active—Cotton Was Active and Lower—Coffee More Active and Lower.

The grain speculators appeared to be holding off for the Government report, and the bulk of the trading was by local scalpers, with prices a trifle better, with Europe and the West. Provisions had a moderate call, and closed steadier. Cotton was active and unsettled, with better crop news and prices lower. Coffee was offered more freely, and lost 25 points, with demand improved.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator....	20 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed....	25¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring....	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter....	3.2o @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands....	8¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	16 @ 25
Pork, mess....	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam....	3.60 @ ..
Beef, family....	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy....	18 @ 19½
Sugar, granulated....	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7....	19¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	6 @ 8¾
Copper, lake....	10.65 @10.85
Lead....	2.75 @ 2.80

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active and irregular, with trading entirely local, owing to speculators holding off for the Government crop report, while cables were firmer and the close steady at ½c advance, following the better Western markets....Spot was in light demand at unchanged prices; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, on private terms, for export....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ¼c under December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at 3½c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 50,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 60,068 bushels; receipts, 197,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 485,686 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active in a switching way between October and December, with outside business slow and prices unchanged from Tuesday....Spot was dull and firm; sales, 42,000 bushels, including No. 2 mixed, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms....Receipts, 158,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 468,507 bushels....Clearances hence, 69,097 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 102,448 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were 5⅝@⅜c higher and in better demand, with a firm close....Spot were firm at ½@¾c advance, with a fair inquiry.... Sales, 105,000 bushels, including No. 3 white, in elevator, at 23c; No. 3 white, 20c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; rejected white, 16½@17c; rejected mixed, 15½c; No. 2 Chicago, 20½c, for 10,000 bushels, old; track mixed, 18@21c for 11,000 bushels; track white, 20@29c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 113,100 bushels; exports, 695 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

	WHEAT.		
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	70,000	63¼@63½	63½
October	85,000	63 5-16@63⅝	63⅝
November	10,000	64⅝@64⅝	64⅝
December	1,585,000	64⅝@65 7-16	65⅜
May	55,000	68⅝@68⅞	68⅞
Total	1,805,000		
	CORN.		
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@..	25¼
October	230,000	25 11-16@25¾	25¾
December	240,000	27 1-16@27⅛	27⅛
May	55,000	29½@..	29½
Total	525,000		
	OATS.		
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@..	19½
October	....	@..	19⅝
December	55,000	20⅛@20⅝	20⅝
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Very little improvement noted in the demand, but values are without steadiness. Sales, 6,200 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 23,642 bbls and 29,059 sacks; exports, 6,467 bbls and 2,990 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,134 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Less active and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 42½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.75 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 40c, free on board; No. 1, 40½c, free on board.

BARLEY—Dull and steady at 71½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; R. & H. peaerl barley, $4.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a complete change yesterday in the appearance of the market. Where there had been dullness, activity and buoyancy had set in, while an advance in prices of about 1c per gallon was made. There had come forward from the South recently orders to hold oil here, that the mills saw no prospect of getting seed supplies to turn out new oil at current prices, and that a risk was taken in carrying the old supplies against the future wants of home and foreign markets. It would appear at the close that the north of Europe, which had been figuring closely for some time, thought the crop feeling was about to be within twenty-four hours it bid promptly the old prices, and, finding sellers indifferent toward the close, ran them higher, in instances to 24c for prime yellow. Prime was the favorite with buyers of large lots here, but Germany has taken a moderate quantity for its soap and compound lard interests, thus widening its operations in fats from edible tallow, in which it had been latterly trading extensively. But with the export demand has come general buying from the shorts, from the local lard refiners to make white oil, of which their supplies are much reduced, and from the Eastern canning trade. The mills not only find the deliveries of seed light, but do not expect that they will be able to get in the near future a full supply, since they consider the competition from the planters for seed implies the expectation of a shortage of the cotton crop as likely to be sharp at better figures, while they have more or less difficulty over money accommodations. The near Atlantic mills are offering new oil at 22c here and there in occasional small lots, while in Texas not much can be had. The sales of yellow here, since our last, reach fully 8,500 bbls, at 23½c, 3,000 bbls prime at 23@23½c, 3,000 bbls do at 23½c, 1,500 bbls do at 24c, and 1,000 bbls barely prime at 22½c, closing with sales at 24c for prime, although one lot of 500 bbls, perhaps not so desirable, was on offer at 23½c....LARD OIL was unchanged in quotations. Inquiries and demands quoted at 37@38c for prime city.

LINSEED OIL was quiet at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 9.—Oil closed at $1.12; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was little done in the near options, but January had more outside demand, while the packers were slow sellers. Therefore there was better tone on the late delivery, while generally there was a slight advance. The export trading was slack, most of the shipments being on old contracts. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 25,000 head.

LARD—The West was advanced 5@7½c, and closed firm, with light offerings from packers' hands and some increase of speculative demand, although no improvement in the export inquiry, the shipments taking place almost entirely on old contracts. September there closed at 3.25c, nominal; October was at 3.25@3.32½c, closing at 3.30c bid; December at 3.40@3.42½c, closing at 3.42½c bid; January at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.65c. Here there was absence of local or export demand; cash at 3.55c bid and 3.60c asked. Tank lots at 3.55c bid and 3.40c asked; September option at 3.57½c. City steam had 3.30c bid; sales, 60 tes at 3.30c. Refined continued dull; Continent at 4c; South American at 4.40c. Brazil, kegs, 5.50c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—Shippers here bought 250 bbls mess at steady prices. The West was 10@12½c higher, with little done outside of January on reserved offering of packers, with September at $5.67½@5.75, closing at $5.75, nominal; October at $5.62½@5.85, closing at $5.77½; January at $6.60@6.72½, closing at $6.72½ asked....Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9@$10.50; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a fair trading at about steady prices. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 14-lb average, at 4¾c; 12,000 lb do, 12-lb average, at 5⅝@5¾c; 800 pickled shoulders at 3⅝@3¾c; small lots to 4c; 1,800 pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. Other meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BACON—In short ribs at the West there was little life to trading, with prices up 5@7½ points on light offerings, with September closing at 3.17½c; October sold at 3.17½@3.20c, closing at 3.20c bid; January at 3.27½@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½@3.37½c.

RICE—Shippers were slow buyers, while prices continued easy....Quotations: Packet, $0@$7, do, in tierces, $5@$10; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $6.50@$9; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were sparingly offered at firm prices; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50 @$16 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon, 4¾@ 4½c; 180 lb, 4½@4¾c; 160 lb, 4⅝@4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾@4¾c; 120 lb, 5@5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5⅜c....Receipts at the West 55,800 head; same time last year, 30,950 head, Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; steady; $2.50@$3.45; left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.20@ $3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $2.85@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong to shade higher; $2.70@$3.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,799 head; active; $2.60@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,558 head; steady; $2.90@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,039 head; $2.50@$3.20.

TALLOW—The London sale was unchanged in price, with half sold of 2,200 casks offered. The city melters still held their supplies at 3½c. There was no open bidding over 3½c, but it was thought that 3 3-16c would be paid. The home trade was in the market for country-made moderately, taking 115,000 lb at 3¼@3½c for good and prime. Of edible, out of town has been sold at 3½c, but city was scarce at 3½c. At Chicago 3½c was asked on prime packers, with 3⅜c bid.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was little done; 4c was bid, and small lots could have been sold at 4 1-16c, but 4¼c and 4½c were asked. For lard stearine a slow market, with Western offered at 4½c and city at 4¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and 25 points lower, through weaker foreign markets and lower firm offers from Rio, with free local offerings. Prices was irregular at 1¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅜@1 pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull and weak at 10¼c for No. 7. Sales, 3,500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening—Call 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 9.20c; October, 1,000 bags at 8.70c; November, 250 bags at 8.50c and 1,250 bags at 8.45c; March, 1,250 bags at 8.40c; May, 750 bags at 8.45c; total, 4,750 bags. ....Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 9.10c, 1,000 bags at 9.05c, and 750 bags at 9c; October, 1,000 bags at 8.65c and 1,250 bags at 8.55c; November, 250 bags at 8.45c; December, 2,500 bags at 8.40c, 2,000 bags at 8.45c, and 1,750 bags at 8.40c; March, 500 bags at 8.45c, 250 bags at 8.40c, 1,750 bags at 8.45c, and 3,500 bags at 8.40c; April, 750 bags at 8.45c; May, 1,000 bags at 8.40c; July, 250 bags at 8.50c and 250 bags at 8.40c; total, 18,000 bags....Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags October for September; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 20,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 8.35@ 8.40c; February, 8.35@8.40c; March, 8.35@8.40c; April, 8.35@8.40c; May, 8.35@8.40c; June, 8.35@ 8.40c; July, 8.35@8.40c; August, 8.35@8.40c; September, 9@9.05c; October, 8.55@8.60c; November, 8.40@8.45c; December, 8.35@8.40c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and nervous; with better crop outlook and rather free selling by local dealers, and prices 12@17 points lower at the close, following New-Orleans and Liverpool. Spot was unchanged and quiet; sales, 364 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract. ....Middling Gulf, 9c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	8.34@8.36	8.37	8.33	300
October	8.42@..	8.48	8.36	15,200
November	8.41@8.43	8.48	8.37	8,800
December	8.49@8.50	8.57	8.42	80,500
January	8.55@..	8.62	8.47	139,000
February	8.59@8.60	8.62	8.53	2,800
March	8.67@8.68	8.71	8.56	20,400
April	8.65@8.67	8.72	8.62	2,700
May	8.67@8.68	8.76	8.63	8,300
Total				278,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 24,995 bales, against 7,689 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Most kinds of domestic beans are showing further slight improvement. Buyers are giving fair attention to marrow and red kidney, and these are 2½@3c higher and quite firm. Medium and pea remain quiet, but the latter are not plenty and held a little firmer. Shippers are giving some attention to the lower kinds, and sales reported at $1.30. Yellow eye also a little stronger. California lima unimproved. New Scotch peas jobbing at 75c. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20@$1.25; do, medium and pea, do, $1.10@$1.15; do, kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.17½@$1.20; do, lima, California, $1.50@$1.55; green peas, 1895, bags, per bushel, 65c; do, 1896, Scotch, bags, 75c.

BUTTER—Fair receipts, but fancy holds steady and moves out fairly; low grades plentiful, and in light request....Western creamery, 11½@ 16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11½c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Firm; fairly active....State, large, full cream, 6@8¾c; small, new, 7½@8½c; part skims, 2@5c; full skims, 1½c.

EGGS—Fair; steady; demand for choice; firm. State, 15½@17c; Western, 15@16c; do, case, $1.80@$4.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples continue in large supply and moving very slowly. There is a light call for fancy soft red table varieties, but few such are obtainable; most of the red apples are suitable only for shipping purposes, and for such trade is very dull. Green fruit is also dragging fairly. Bartlett and Seckel pears are in moderate demand and about steady. More of the later varieties are offering, for which the demand is light unless the quality is unusually fine. Fancy grades of peaches hold firm, but medium and lower qualities are dragging, and for these prices favor the buyer. Western New-York plums are firm. Grapes meet a fair demand, but black kinds were very much overdone and nearly unsalable; buyers' favor. Muskmelons mostly inferior and neglected. Watermelons in light supply but quiet. Cranberries have a light inquiry, but the arrivals have exceeded the outlet, and there is some considerable stock in store; prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Apples, fancy, soft, table varieties, per bbl, $1.65@$2; do, red kind, average, $1.25@$1.50; do, green, good to prime, $1@$1.25; open heads and leges, 75c@$1; Western, pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2.25; Seckel, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.75@$2.25; do, later varieties, as to kind and quality, per bbl, $2.25@ $3; peaches, Western, Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, per handle basket, 50c@$1; do, per peach basket, 60c@$1; do, per crate, 81@ $1.50; other Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; do, straight lines, per basket, 40@ 75c; plums, Western New-York, large, blue, per 10-lb basket, 40@50c; do, medium, 30@35c; do, Reine Claude and Green Gage, per basket, 40@ 50c; do, other green varieties, 30@35c; French prunes, 50@60c; German prunes, 50c; grapes, upriver, Niagara, per carrier, 50@60c; other white, 50@60c; Delaware, 75c@$1.12; black kinds, 50@ 60c; Western New-York, Delaware, per small basket, 12@14c; do, Niagara, 11@14c; do, Concord, 9@10c; do, Concord, per large basket, 15@ 16c; muskmelons, per bbl, 50c@$3; watermelons, large, per 100, $20; fair to good, $12@$16; small, $6@$10; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4@ $5.50; do, per crate, $1.50@$2. DRIED—Evaporated apples are jobbing very slowly, and market continues quiet and somewhat nominal; sales of 20,000 lb at 3½c, closing at 3½c asked; average offerings not of quality to exceed 4@5c. Small jobbing sales of old are reported fully as high as new, but most stock unattractive and selling at low and irregular prices. Scarcely anything doing in sun-dried apples. Chops and cores and skins very quiet. Peaches in small supply and steady. Cherries unchanged. Blackberries weak, with 4½c only reached in a small way. Raspberries sold generally at 14@15½c. Huckleberries quiet, but held steadily. California fruit in fair demand as quoted. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, 4@6c; do, 1895, choice to fancy, 4½@5½c; do, common to prime, 3@4½c; do, Southern, sun dried, 2@3c; do, cores and skins, 2@2½c; chops, 1896, 1½@ 1¾c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, 1895, 5@6c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c; raspberries, 1896, 14@16c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; apricots, California, Royal, 1896, 8@9½c; do, Moorpark, 12c; peaches, California, 1896, 6@8c; prunes, 1895, 2½@3½c.

GAME—Few near-by birds coming in, and choice dry lots in perfect order, would meet a light demand. Western grouse and partridges are more plenty and easier. Woodcock about steady. Choice frozen English snipe and golden plover meet some demand in range quoted. Grass plover steady. Choice large reedbirds are selling better, and a few fancy near-by lots exceed quotation. We quote: Patridges, near-by, per pair, $1; do, Western, 50@75c; grouse, per pair, 50@75c; woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $2@$2.50; grass plover, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$1.50; reedbirds, Southern, large, per dozen, 30@40c; small to medium, 20@25c; blackbirds, per dozen, 15@20c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were 10 carloads of Western, but with scarcely any trade, only 2 cars brought over to the market and very little stock was moved up to the close. Fowls and chickens are generally held a trifle over 8c, though that figure about all that can be depended upon, with other grades without special change. We quote: Chickens and fowls, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, $1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—There is only a moderate demand to-day, and market is somewhat unsettled. Western fowls and chickens of strictly fancy quality are held with some confidence at about steady prices, but buyers are critical when paying the outside quotation. A good part of the supply has to be shaded, and some poor chickens can be had still lower; dry-picked are steady; choice young turkeys of good size sell at full prices, but very small are a drug on the market. Old turkeys firm. Philadelphia chickens very dull and irregular. Long Island and Eastern Spring ducks steady. Spring geese slightly in buyers' favor. We quote: Young turkeys, in size and quality, per lb, 10@11c; do, old, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 15c; do, common to good, 11@13c; do, Western, dry-picked, good to prime 10@11c; do, common, 9@9c; do, scalded, choice, 9½@10c; do, ordinary, 9c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 9½@ 10c; do, scalded, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5¼@6c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@13½c; do, Western, 9@10c; old ducks, Western, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 14@16c; squabs, as to size and quality, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand; fairly steady, choice onions steady....Potatoes, Long Island, per bbl, $1@$1.10; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1@$2.25; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@$3; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 15@30c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1@$2.50; corn, per 100, 40@90c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand fair on jobbing account, at full prices. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@27c.

RICE—Prices firm on an increased demand for domestic....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@ 4¼c; choice to fancy, 4¾@5c; head, 6c; Patna, 4¼@4½c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3⅝c; rice bran, 40@50c.

SUGAR—The raw market was rather easy and without demand....Refined steady and fairly active....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c....Futbaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4 15-16c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@ 4⅝c; softs, 3⅞@4⅜c.

TEA—The auction sale of 5,535 pks was at steady prices, including: Moyune—250 pks Young Hyson, at 23@60c; 24 pks imperial, at 13½@20c; 80 pks gunpowder, at 17½@11c; Ping Suey—19 pks imperial at 14c; 260 pks gunpowder at 11½@8½; Japan—800 pks Comgon at 14@9½c, 131 pks India and O. Pekoe at 16½@12½c; Oolong—1,111 pks Foochow at 10½@7c, 716 pks Amoy at 7½@6½c; 2,036 pks Formosa at 26@12c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay continue quite liberal, and with trade slow market continues easy, with prices favoring buyers. Straw not very plenty, but moving very slowly at former prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@ 82½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat and wheat, 20@40c.

HOPS—Business very slow and prices unchanged and weak....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Demand only moderate, but values very steady....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.

LEATHER—A better demand reported from all sources, at full prices....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@22½c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was dull at 13.20@13.30c. Copper dull at 10.65@10.85c. Lead firm at 2.75@2.80c. Spelter dull at 3.55@ 3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at unchanged prices....Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24½c.

RESIN—Market quiet and prices steady.... Common to good strained, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.70 @$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.20 @$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 21½c; irregular, 21c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet, but steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.35; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Turpentine firm; sales, 30 casks at 20¼@21½c. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: B, C, D, $1.30; E, F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.50; K, $1.55; M, $1.60; N, $1.65; W G, $1.80; W W, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22½c; sales, 366 bbls. Resin firm at $1.40.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room scarce and firm, without engagements reported....Charters included: British steamer, (previously,) general cargo, Philadelphia to Hamburg, private terms, November; British steamer, (previously,) sawn timber, Pensacola to Belfast, Tyne or Holland, 110s, prompt; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Holland, 110s, October; British steamer, 14,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans or Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s 6d, net form; British steamer, 18,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Rotterdam, 2s, north terms, September-October; German steamer, 600 tons, West India trade, one or twelve months, £500 per month; British ship and two British barks, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, 27s 6d; French bark, same voyage, 30s; British ship, same voyage, 30s; British ship, Cape of Good Hope to

BUGS IN BROOKLYN WATER

FOUL SMELLING, IMPURE PONDS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED.

Dead Grass, Weeds, Larvae, Fish, and Many Species of Bacteria Found in the Reservoirs by Chemists—The Water Is Not, However, Dangerous to Health Now, but May Become So—The Remedy Is to Clean the Reservoirs and Storage Ponds.

The condition of Brooklyn's water supply was partly revealed yesterday by Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery, who transmitted to Mayor Wurster the reports of the chemists and Inspectors who have lately been investigating the subject.

"The first and most important question presented for consideration," writes Commissioner Emery, in his preliminary communication to Mayor Wurster, "is whether or not the water now in use in the City of Brooklyn is healthful and safe for use by human beings. I am glad to report that the result of the investigations thus far made shows that the water is safe for use, and that it compares favorably with the water in use in any of the large cities. This appears from the report of Dr. Ezra H. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Bachteriology, which gives the result of biological examinations of the water, and which may be summarized as showing that the water contains no germs which are in themselves pathogenic and unhealthful, and from the report of Dr. Gustave J. Volckening, chief chemist of this department, which gives the result of chemical analyses of the water, and which may be summarized as showing a normal quality of the water, although it shows a superabundance of organic vegetable matter.

Conditions Dangerous.

"Leaving this question for the moment, with the general answer that the water may be fairly termed healthful and safe, we come to the next question: Is the water in its present condition likely to remain healthful and safe, or is it reasonable to expect that there will be a change for the worse?

"The answer to this will be found in the reports of Drs. Wilson, Bartley, and Hutchinson and of Chief Chemist Volckening and Assistant Sanitary Engineer George F. Rowell. Those men, reporting separately and together, unite in declaring that a physical inspection of certain of the sources of supply shows such a condition of affairs as is dangerous and productive of danger. The physical condition of certain ponds from which water has been drawn has been and now is such as to favor the growth and rapid propagation of deleterious bacteria, in case the same should be placed therein.

"It appears that this is due to the growth of vegetable matter in these ponds and streams, and that not only are the ponds themselves excellent breeding places for germs, but also the water therefrom possesses the same characteristics. The answer, therefore, to the second problem must be that the water supply, while not in itself unhealthful and unsafe for use, is such that it may at any time be changed to a condition of unhealthfulness and danger.

"The third question presented is: What is the cause of the bad odor, taste, and color of the water which has been much complained of during the past few weeks? The answer will be found in the reports of Dr. Wilson, the reports of Drs. Bartley and Hutchinson and Mr. Rowell, and the still further reports of Dr. Wilson and Mr. Volckening, which may be summarized as showing that the odor and taste are due to the presence of living and decomposing vegetable material in the ponds, reservoirs, and distribution systems.

Improvement Hoped For.

"From subsequent investigations by various Inspectors of this department and by Dr. Bartley, it is shown that the water level of some of the ponds has been raised by shutting down the gates and by the recent heavy rainfall, covering the growth observed by the Inspectors last week and washing a portion of it over the waste weirs. By means of the dilution, the covering by the water and the colder weather the decomposition and odor have been lessened and the appearance improved. It is expected that in the natural course of events, by reason of the usual heavy rainfalls and still colder weather that the growth of the decomposed vegetable organisms will be checked and the water will become better.

"In order to hasten purification of the water supply properly, we would recommend the clearing of the ponds and reservoirs and the flushing of the pipes."

The reports of Dr. E. H. Bartley, consulting chemist; William Hutchinson, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and George F. Rowell, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, are attached to the report, and sustain its conclusions. The remedy, they insist, is to clean the ponds and reservoirs of dead grass, weeds, and algae.

Three small ponds east of the Springfield Road and alongside of the old South Side track, are declared to be "simply vile and stinking." The surface is covered with dirt and decaying vegetable matter, and the whole mass is in a state of rapid fermentation.

Of the twin ponds the report says:

"On reaching a point in the Merrick Road, between the twin ponds, the odor, as brought by the wind sweeping across the upper pond, was very strong. The upper pond is half covered with a slimy, decomposing mass of grass, weeds, &c., which are in a state of rapid decomposition. The water of this pond also contains a large quantity of bugs, larvae of insects, fish, &c., some being caught with every scoop of the strainer."

On European Steamship.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Servia, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were J. W. Armstrong, the Rev. J. H. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beatty, the Misses Beatty, J. K. Berry, Dr. E. B. Bronson, Capt. H. G. Burrowes, Royal Artillery; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carruthers, V. Villiers Chapman, Prof. Mary A. Curier, the Rev. J. Daly, W. C. Danforth, Dr. J. N. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Davey, Miss Davey, Miss Madeline Pollard, W. F. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Edmonds, Col. Gaines Lawson, Lieut. Boyd Magee, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Page, Prof. H. J. Peck, Sir E. A. Stewart Richardson, P. H. Savage, Capt. W. H. Truman and Mrs. Truman, the Rev. G. W. Wright, and C. L. Kingsley.

On the Trave of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were W. J. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Creamer, Howard Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Humstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jones, Major E. S. C. Pemberton, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Pemberton, Dr. Robert W. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Hermann C. Schwab, Mrs. Wager Swayne, the Misses Swayne, and Prof. H. C. Tolman and Mrs. Tolman.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Karlsruhe, from Bremen, which arrived yesterday, were E. A. Haaren, Dr. William R. Orndorff, Dr. William A. Stone, the Rev. Christopher S. Sargent, and Robert Thrane.

Probing Their Predecessors' Accounts.

The Long Island City Improvement Commissioners employed Frank J. Sheridan, an expert accountant of New-York, yesterday to examine the accounts of the old Board of Improvement Commissioners. Charges have been made that the sewers built under the supervision of the old board were defective, in some cases entirely useless, and that the contractors had been overpaid for their work.

SCOTCH BANKING.

How Credit at Banks Helps to Develop the Country.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It will be remembered that the Island of Great Britain is divided into two kingdoms—Scotland and England. In many respects, the laws are as different as the laws of our several States. The Scotch banking system is distinct from that of England, and her banks issue notes of one pound sterling—say $5 each, while the smallest note issued by the Bank of England is for £5—say $25. (What a pity our coins could not be adjusted so that a pound should be the same as $5, instead of $4.866, or a penny the same as 2 cents.)

The area of Scotland is 29,820 square miles. The number of inhabitants is a fraction over 4,000,000. The climate is harsh. The Winter is long, dark, and dreary. The arable land is very limited, and, with the exception of coal and iron, there are few natural resources. Yet, as a body, the Scotch are enterprising, vigorous, well educated, superior gardeners and farmers, great manufacturers, and shipowners. They have about the simplest, safest, and most useful banking system in the world, while they use the least amount of what is commonly called money—i. e., notes and coin—of any community. Their development of all branches of industry would have been restricted, except for their banking system.

Their standard, or unit, of value is the British standard—the pound sterling, which formerly meant one troy pound of 5,760 grains of silver, and now means 113.0016 grains of gold. The silver has been tried and found wanting, while modern British and Scotch commerce and industry have been built up on the safe foundation of a gold standard. There is no coin of the name of "pound."

The notes and deposits of all Scotch banks are payable in pounds sterling, or in the coin equivalent named a "sovereign." Silver coin is subsidiary, and is redeemable in multiples in gold.

The Scotchman knows what service the bank does for him, and its service is brought to his very door in the remotest district. He keeps no idle money about him, but puts it in the bank for profit and safety. He would tell those who clamor for a large supply of circulating money per capita that their demand gave evidence only of their own ignorance of the service of a bank.

The basis of industry and banking alike in Scotland are their long established system of schools, the character and capacity of the people, and the credit, based on mutual trust and mutual service, which exists and unites the farmers, the mechanics, the men of business, and the banks in promoting the interest of the whole community.

There are, or were, when the writer first studied this system, eleven great banks in the principal cities, and these banks had about one thousand branches extending their service at the least cost to every hamlet. These banks maintain their principal reserves of coin in London, keeping in their own vaults enough gold to meet any probable direct demand upon them. Their agents are chosen with due regard to their standing and repute, each in his own community, thus, at a minimum of expense with a maximum of efficiency the whole country is served. Notes are issued under stringent rules for absolute redemption; deposits are taken as they are in our own banks, and discounts of commercial paper are made as with us.

The one element in the system which renders it of the greatest service, especially to farmers, is the grant of a credit on a ledger or book account, without the execution of any notes, and subject to a charge of interest only so far as it is drawn upon by whoever has accepted the credit.

An example of how it would work in this country as it is worked in Scotland may be the best way to make this system plain. We will put the example in Virginia, as that is now one of the richest States in the Union in natural resources, and one of the poorest in development for lack of a sound banking system and an established credit. Suppose the Scotch banking system is in existence. A few men of good character, with only money enough to establish themselves, have taken up a considerable amount of land in that magnificent country around Saltville in the southwestern corner, where some Northern capitalists are developing a great alkali industry. There is no finer climate, no better soil, and no greater opportunity in this whole country to establish a true commonwealth of farmers, mechanics, and artisans than in that wonderful section. The same feaures extend from there over an area as large as France, waiting for the same development. "But there is no money here," men say. "We can't get any credit," say others. "We have no banks," say some, while others say, "Keep Shylocks away; we don't want any."

Now let it be assumed that the unit or standard of value—a dollar made of gold—has been absolutely and finally established in November—as it will be—and the banking system adjusted to our conditions and needs.

Northern capital and foreign capital are pressing for safe investment through New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore banks and bankers. How would the mutual service be rendered? One or more of the great banks would establish a branch in Saltville under the control of a man of highest repute in that community, whose name would be a synonym for probity and integrity. To him comes Farmer Jones with this request:

"I have a good farm and a house nearly finished. I am ready to plant my crops, and I want some money."

"How much?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Want it all now?"

"No."

The agent says: "I will make inquiry and let you know to-morrow?"

He finds that Farmer Jones is a man of sterling character, industry, and truth; that his character and integrity, coupled with energy and thrift, are such as to entitle him to be trusted, although his present means are small.

The next day Farmer Jones comes in and the banker says to him: "You can have a credit on our books for $500. Here is a checkbook, good for $500 at such times as you may need it. You can draw your checks and pay for your tools and seed with them."

"What interest?" asks Farmer Jones.

"No interest," says the banker, "until you draw the 6 per cent., or 5, or 4, as the case may be on what you use."

"When am I to pay up?"

"When you have made your crops and sold them," says the banker.

"Don't I need any money?" says Farmer Jones.

"You may need a little small change. Draw your check now for what you want to spend before you go home, but don't keep money about you, it is apt to get lost or stolen. Your check will be just as good as money in the shops when they know you, and know that you have a credit in our bank."

The next man who comes to the bank agency is a stalwart mechanic; the next, a house builder, while the storekeepers who use capital in their business bring in their deposits.

Thus the whole community is served. The small town has the security of the great bank at the centre. The farmer and the mechanic who deserve credit secure it. There is no loss or waste of idle money, and while the rate of interest is very low to those who borrow, it yields to the far-away capitalist in New-York, Boston, or in Great Britain, more than he could safely get in any other way.

That is substantially what Scotch banking is, but it is not to be enjoyed by us until the people of each State are equal to the people of Scotland in common education, thrift, intelligence, integrity, and common sense.

The Canadian system of banking is very similar. While the United States has been suffering from financial crises ever since the danger of silver was disclosed, business in Canada has been undisturbed, except so far as its trade and banking relations with us have been affected. It has not, however, adopted the book account of open credit to farmers, although it has a very extensive system of branch banks.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

FOR TELLING A LIE IN COURT.

May Williams Sentenced for Eleven Months and to Pay $500.

"Eleven months in the penitentiary and a fine of $500, and stand committed one day for each dollar until the fine is paid," was the sentence meted out to May Williams, a colored girl, in the Court of Special Sessions, by Presiding Justice Hinsdale yesterday.

The crime of which the woman was found guilty was not in itself so atrocious, but her attempt to deceive the court was responsible for the heavy sentence—the heaviest ever given to a woman by the present Judges.

Something over a week ago the residents of a flathouse at 205 West Forty-sixth Street found the Williams woman in the top floor walking about trying doors. How she had gained an entrance to the house from the street was a mystery. She declared she had found the street door open. The tenants, however, knew this was impossible, as the door had a catch lock and a strong spring.

The woman's explanation of her presence in the house was considered very lame. She claimed to have been looking for a woman who had sent for her, and she had forgotten the number. She remembered it was on the top floor of some house on West Forty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, she said, and, seeing the door of No. 205 open, went up to see if she didn't live there. Although the prisoner told her story plausibly, the tenants called a policeman and had her arrested.

When she was arraigned in court yesterday, the girl declared she was an honest, hard-working young woman, and with a great show of indignation declared it was an outrage to charge her with even wanting to steal.

"Why," said she, "I never stole anything in my life."

"Were you never arrested before?" inquired Assistant District Attorney Berlinger.

"Arrested? No, Sir, I was never even in a courtroom or a police station until the other day."

When the woman was first brought into court Assistant District Attorney Berlinger knew he had seen her before. When she declared she had never even been in a police station until recently, he remembered where and under what circumstances he had seen her.

"Didn't I have you sent to the penitentiary for two years for stealing a watch, under the name of Abbie Beeman," said he sharply.

The girl started, and then tried to reply, but choked. Finally she recovered sufficiently to nod her head in the affirmative.

"And hadn't you just come out of the penitentiary a short time before that for being caught in a house under similar circumstances to this?"

"Yes, yes," sobbed the girl; "yes, yes, I've been in the 'pen' twice, but this time I didn't mean to steal, truly, truly."

Rocking to and fro the girl hysterically pleaded as frantically for mercy as a few minutes before she had indignantly and wrathfully denied the charge of entering the house for the purpose of theft.

Her tears and pleadings proved of no avail, and the Court gave her the eleven-month-and-five-hundred-dollar sentence. Upon this there cannot be a single day's commutation for good behavior.

EARNINGS OF THE WABASH.

Encouraging Report Given at the Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the Wabash Railroad Company was held yesterday at the general offices of the company, in St. Louis. President Ashley, Vice President and General Manager Ramsey, and Vice President Wells were present. The report of President Ashley reviewed the operations of the road for the fiscal year, and the General Manager's report showed a decrease in expenditure that more than compensated for a slight decrease in business. The cost of train service, including trainmen, engineers, firemen, fuel, and supplies for locomotives, &c., with an increase of 171,120 miles (1.55 per cent.) in train mileage, shows a decrease of $26,262.95.

Train and mileage statistics show a decrease in the average earnings per ton of .05 cent, a decrease of 4 cents in expenses per ton per mile, and a gain of .015 cent in net earnings per ton per mile. This increase in the net earnings per ton per mile, with an increase of 16.75 tons per train mile, gives a net increase of 0.61 cents per train mile. In passenger traffic there is a decrease of .109 cent revenue per passenger mile, a decrease of .181 cent in expense per passenger mile, and a gain of .043 cent in net revenue per passenger mile.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected. This board will at their first regular meeting, next Thursday, elect general officers for the ensuing year.

Susquehanna and Western Officers.

The Directors of the reorganized New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad met yesterday and elected executive officers as follows: President—A. Lawrence Hopkins; Vice President—Roswell Eldridge; Second Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary—F. P. Moore; Assistant Treasurer—Edward E. Gardiner.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The San Francisco Traffic Association, which was formed about five years ago to "protect the California merchants" and to fight the Southern Pacific Railroad, has dissolved.

—A series of investigations of charges against railroads throughout the West will be made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, beginning in Chicago Sept. 17.

—Stockholders of the old Northern Pacific Railroad Company have been called to attend the annual meeting, Oct. 19.

—All the old officers of the Wabash Railroad were re-elected at the annual meeting in St. Louis last Tuesday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday.

MAINE, rain, violent northeasterly gales, having hurricane force off the coast. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, showers are probable, northerly to northwesterly gales. MASSACHUSETTS and CONNECTICUT, fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion, violent northeasterly gales, having hurricane force off the coast. RHODE ISLAND, rain, clearing Thursday afternoon, violent northeasterly gales. EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, excepting showers on the lake and extreme northerly portion, variable winds.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in southern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except showers on the immediate Gulf, southeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by showers on the Gulf, cooler in the interior, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, much colder, variable winds, becoming northerly. NEW-MEXICO, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon, much colder, variable winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, generally fair, much colder Thursday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, colder Thursday night, southeasterly to southerly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, except showers on the lakes, fresh southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers, clearing and much colder Thursday afternoon, colder at night, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, colder Thursday night, brisk, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, clearing Thursday afternoon, much colder, brisk, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, decidedly colder, brisk northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds. IOWA, generally fair, much colder, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, showers, clearing Thursday afternoon, much colder, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

KANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in east portion, much colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, showers, followed by fair Thursday afternoon, colder in southern portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair Thursday, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:35|Sun sets...6:18|Moon sets...7:41

HIGH WATER SEPT. 10.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:22 A. M.	9:42 A. M.	11:31 A. M.
9:48 P. M.	10:04 P. M.	11:53 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
Clintonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Guvier	St. Lucia	Sept. 4
Edam	Amsterdam	Aug. 29
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 1
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 7

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Sept. 4
Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 2
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 6
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Sept. 3
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 8
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Sept. 5
Tallahassee	Savannah	Sept. 8

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Exeter City	Swansea	Aug. 29
La Touraine	Havre	Sept. 5
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 5
Umbria	Liverpool	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

British Queen	Antwerp	Aug. 30
Mab	Hamburg	Aug. 30

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Rodam	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	38 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seneca	Sept. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Sept. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Andes	Sept. 12	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	Sth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	16 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	Sth'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Indiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	Sth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Yourine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Soree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	Sth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	Sth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	38 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 9. Arrived.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen Sept.1, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Trieste Aug. 22, via Gibraltar Sept. 7th, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Sept. 1, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:00 A. M.

SS Marima, (Br.,) Burgess, Tilt Cove, N. F., Sept. 2, with copper ore to American Metal Company —vessel to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Wale, Callao July 8, via St. Lucia Aug. 31, with nitrate of soda to Brown, Beecher & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Walter, Bremen Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:46 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz Aug. 26, via Havana Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, a gale, clear.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Muriel, for Georgetown, Demerara; Seguranca, for Havana and Tampico; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Friesland, for Antwerp, Teutonic, for Liverpool; Marengo, for Newcastle; John Wilson, for Bocas del Toro; Saginaw, for San Domingo; Comal, for Galveston; E. H. Weaver, for Philadelphia. Ship Glenholm, for Shanghai.

Spoken.

Bark Engelhorn, (Br.,) Shommin, from New-York June 26 for Yokohahma, was spoken Aug. 21 in lat 7 S, lon 36 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York Aug. 25 for Flushing, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Aug. 25 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannon, from New-York Aug. 29 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York Aug. 29 for Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Cardiff, sld. from St. Vincent for New-York Sept. 7.

SS Atilla, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Hartlepool for New-York yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 4.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Emma, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 5 P. M. today.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, arr. at midnight yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
HAMBURG, CHERBOURG, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Aller, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Return tickets in Saloon or Cabin for sale to the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 3, 10 AM
Columbia, Se. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train, CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 16 ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK...Sept. 19 PARIS.....Oct. 7
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Se. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN HAWAII.
The VOLCANO of KILAUEA, the largest active volcano in the world, is now in a state of violent eruption, never before equaled in the history of the islands.
All who can spare the time should witness this marvelous sight. The steamer of the OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY sailing from SAN FRANCISCO on SEPT. 17, offers unsurpassed accommodations for visiting the island. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 114 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Cabin, $45 and upward; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $2.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе. Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
Passengers and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 11
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 15
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 18
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen.